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Bulldozers Aid Fire Fight; New Elite Gestapo Formed; Army Drops Transit Reins

The World's Day—August 17, 1944

New England: Servicemen Aiding Maine Firemen

Seabees and soldiers with bulldozers joined the fire fighters today in an attempt to halt a forest blaze near Augusta, Maine. The bulldozers were being used in nearly inaccessible country, to plough a protective strip around the 35-mile perimeter of the fire. [Page 5.]

Boston police were declared today to be the most underpaid in the nation, by Louis J. Croteau, Executive Secretary of the Watch and Ward Society. He told Kiwanis luncheon it is a wonder Boston has not even more graft and corruption than it has. [Page 2.]

Heat wave, food rationing, and transportation foibles fail to keep nearly 100 descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks from maintaining the family tradition of reunion for the 42nd straight year at the Fairbanks homestead in Dedham, Mass. [Page 2.]

The Electric Boat Company strike at Groton, Conn., was called off by Shipbuilding and Marine Engineers Union (Independent) today a few hours before scheduled meeting with Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut. Strikers will return to work tomorrow. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Himmler Forms New Elite Gestapo

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler has established a new Secret Service to make daily reports on all important German civic officials, it was reported at the German frontier. This elite Gestapo was formed after the attempt to assassinate Hitler, and in Berlin alone, the organization embraces 2,000 operatives, it is said.

First contingent of Negro nurses to be assigned to the European theater as members of the Army Nurse Corps has arrived in England. The unit's 63 women are headed by Capt. Mary L. Petty of Chicago, and 15 of the nurses have had previous foreign service in the African campaign.

In Italy, the six political parties represented in the Italian Government have reaffirmed their solidarity behind Premier Ivanoe Bonomi in a joint statement, apparently prompted by a rumor that the Premier would resign following transfer of the Rome region to Italian jurisdiction.

King George VI has requested that Sunday, Sept. 3, the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the war, shall again be observed as a National Day of Prayer.

Dr. Karl Goerdeler, Prussian industrialist and former Lord Mayor of Leipzig, has been arrested on a charge of having "taken part in the plot against the Führer," the Nazi-controlled Belgian Radio announced. A 1,000,000-mark reward had been offered for his arrest.

French women disembarked in Southern France with the first French unit to enter combat on French soil in the South since 1940. They were members of an ambulance drivers' unit and many of them were exiles.

National: Army Returns Transit Control

Control of Philadelphia's transit system was returned to its owners, the Philadelphia Transportation Company, by Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes of the Third Service Command, who said the Army's mission had been accomplished. General Hayes added the troops, who took control of the system on Presidential order Aug. 3, would now return to their main job of "fighting Japs and Germans."

Seven hundred chaplains, in addition to 500 now training, are needed by the Navy, Capt. Stanton W. Salisbury, Assistant Director of the Navy Chaplains' Division, said in San Diego, Calif.

Germany's collapse will not decrease Navy needs as bombardment of shore installations on the Pacific front will put "tremendous demand" on high velocity ammunition, predicted Rear Admiral G. F. Hussey, Jr., during a Portland, Oregon, inspection trip.

Washington: Colleges Face Big Attendance Drop

Colleges will open at 40 per cent below their capacity this fall and with twice as many women students as men, according to Dr. Francis J. Brown, of New York University, who heads a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to study the effect of demobilization on colleges. [Page 3.]

Americas: Argentina's Expropriation Policy

The Buenos Aires Government declared that it will not expropriate either foreign-owned or Argentine enterprises in the country, except through negotiation or legal means.

India: Ghandi and Jinnah to Discuss Partition

Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, two of India's foremost political leaders, will meet on Aug. 19 to discuss a proposal to partition India into separate autonomous Hindu and Moslem states. Observers believe this conference, the first between the two men in five years, may turn out to be the most important event in recent Indian history.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Allies Plan Feeding Europe Postwar Surplus War Food

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The Combined Food Board, made up of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, is making "promising progress" in a plan to use military food supplies already abroad for European relief as soon as Germany collapses.

This plan for surplus food disposal was divulged to the Senate National Defense Investigating Committee today by Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, Deputy Director, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration.

Colonel Olmstead warned that a 2,000,000-ton food inventory worth $600,000,000 now held by the Government in the United States will have to be disposed of in an orderly fashion to keep food prices from slumping.

Use of military stocks abroad to feed the hungry in France and other liberated nations will avoid the problem of a large food surplus overseas when the war ends, Colonel Olmstead told the Committee.

Minimizes Spoilage

Food stocks on hand in the United States, Colonel Olmstead said consist of about 50,000 separate lots of goods.

Heretofore when plans have changed, goods have usually been bought back by the vendor, he said, but indicated that the postwar disposal job will be too mammoth to be accomplished by individual sales.

Questioned at length, especially by Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, about spoilage of eggs and other food in Government hands, the Colonel insisted that a "few instances" had been "widely publicized."

Usually, he explained, spoilage

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Cloudy—Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Roosevelt-Willkie Nest 'NG' for Bird

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 17 (AP)—A bipartisan wood thrush has discarded its nest—and apparently because it was out of date.

Among 27 pieces of printed matter found in the nest were two 1940 windshield stickers—one urging election of President Roosevelt and the other Wendell L. Willkie.

'Dust Bowl' Threat In South America

In Tierra del Fuego, at the southern extremity of the South American continent, a serious "dust bowl" problem has begun to turn pasture lands into blowing sand under relentless winds.

The trouble began when certain lands fell into the hands of Chilean political favorites, who put too many sheep on the pastures. Fortunately, this ruin so far affects relatively small areas. Yet it is grave in a region where the grass supports only one sheep on five acres the year around, instead of five sheep on one acre, as in Iowa.

Another South American "frontier" is found fenced and unable to absorb many more people unless new industries develop. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Crossley Quits: New Climax In Bushnell Probe

Resignation of William C. Crossley District Attorney of the Southern District, was submitted today to Governor Saltonstall, bringing to a new climax an investigation of Bristol County affairs that was begun last year by the Attorney General's office. Mr. Crossley has held the office since 1927.

The District Attorney's resignation was announced by Governor Saltonstall, who handed State House reports a copy of Mr. Crossley's resignation and a letter from Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

The Governor said he had no knowledge of the circumstance leading to the resignation of Mr. Crosssley and added that the letters speak for themselves. He said that the Attorney General had not discussed the matter with him prior to his receipt of the letters this morning.

Smith Picked for Post

The Governor announced that at the next meeting of the Executive Council Aug. 28 he would appoint Frank E. Smith of Taunton, Assistant District Attorney of the Southern District, to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Crossley's resignation was handed to the Governor shortly before noon by Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes, together with the letter from Mr. Bushnell.

Mr. Crossley's resignation reads: "I hereby resign from the office of District Attorney for the Southern District of Massachusetts."

Bushnell Letter

In his accompanying letter to the Governor, Mr. Bushnell said, "I hand you herewith resignation of William C. Crossley as District Attorney for the Southern District, which includes the counties of Bristol, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes. This resignation follows several months' investigation which I considered nt the duty of the Attorney General to undertake and makes unnecessary

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Dewey Hits 'Big Four' World; Hull Denies 'Power Politics'

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17—Warning the Dumbarton Oaks four-power Allied conference next week against any attempt to establish a "coercive" combination of the United States, Britain, Russia and China for postwar global peace domination, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, is out today with a definite statement of Republican Party opposition to any form of "cynical power politics" in the treaty-making.

"If we get off on the wrong foot of cynical power politics, we will have lost the war before we have won it," he declared. "You may state that this represents the attitude of the Republican Party."

The Republican standard-bear-

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today answered with both words and acts Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's charges from Albany that the four-nation security conferences, opening here next week, appeared to be headed toward "cynical power politics" and an attempt by Russia, Great Britain, the United States and China to "control the world."

He declared that the fears expressed by the Republican presidential nominee were "utterly and completely unfounded," and affirmed that no arrangement such as described by him which would involve a military alliance to coerce the rest of the world "is contemplated or has ever been contemplated by this Government, or,

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Tradition Goes Overboard As First Wave Comes to Base

U. S. SUBMARINE BASE, New London, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—One of the last citadels of the old-time, all-man Navy has been invaded. Until this week the submarine base at New London had all the outward appearances of the old days. It was bigger and busier than ever but there wasn't a Wave in sight.

Then the door to the personnel office swung open to admit Marion Gilmore Martin, Storekeeper, Second Class, of the United States Naval Reserve, and member of the WAVES. The invasion was on.

was the first, the WAVES contingent at the submarine base will probably reach a total of about 200 by October. However, the first arrivals were not expected until later this month, when construction of the new Waves' barracks will be completed. And, therefore, Miss Martin's reporting for duty presented a housing problem. A proposal that she develop an artificial necessity for admittance to the Dispensary was retold. A compromise, and a nice solution, was the guest room at the Navy Nurses' quarters, where Storekeeper Martin will remain until a good number of the expected 200 Waves arrive.

Assigned to the disbursing office, Miss Martin already has begun to tackle the job for which she and 70,000 other Waves have been admitted to the Navy: She is replacing G. Joseph Jumonville, also

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Patton Blitz Hits 35 Miles From Paris; Allies Cut 30 Miles Into South France; Roosevelt: Reich-Japan to Be Occupied

Associated Press Photo From United States Signal Corps Radio

They 'Buckled Up' the Nazis, Too

A paratrooper (right) helps a comrade of the American army with his 95-pound pack just before they boarded a C-47 plane of the Troop-Carrier Division of the 12th Air Force, which was to drop them in the invasion sector of Southern France.

Policy now to win war conclusively — Plans for armistice and peace in making.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—With President Roosevelt declaring on his return to the White House that Germany and Japan will not be granted unconditional surrender until the Allied armies have completely occupied their homelands, a series of new developments shaping Allied plans for both the future armistice and the future peace were in the making here today.

Military, political, and diplomatic events were all bearing upon how the United Nations can bring the Axis to decisive defeat and how they can bring from that defeat a durable peace.

The most important of these events were:

1. After this five-week inspection trip of the eastern Pacific, the President took the occasion of his return to the White House today to serve notice, apparently with the authority of the principal fighting Allies, upon Berlin and Tokyo that they would not be allowed to use the stated Allied war aim of "unconditional surrender" as a means of keeping the United Nations forces at the borders of their homelands.

Purpose of Policy

The purpose of this policy, he made it clear, is not only to insure winning the war conclusively but also to be a further assurance against World War III. Mr. Roosevelt stated that if the Axis partners are allowed to quit before their countries are occupied by the victorious armies, there will be trouble later. He said that if the Allies should fail to drive on to full occupation of Germany and Japan, the next generation of Germans and Japanese will be told that they really won the war, as the present generation of Germans was told after the last war.

2. The President then amplified his Bremerton speech by declaring that for the permanent defense of the Western Hemisphere, postwar defense bases must be spread for the Pacific length of the Americas. He contended that because of Japan's long record of

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U. S. sweep imperils all Nazis west of Seine—Patch 10 miles from Toulon and Cannes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

As Allied forces drove 30 miles deep into South France, General Patton's Third Army in the North pushed on through Chartres, Dreux, Châteaudun, and Orleans in a wide wheeling movement that threatened to encircle all German forces west of the Seine.

Already the Americans had come within 20 miles of that river and within 35 miles of Paris. German reports said firing at the front could already be heard in the Capital.

Another few miles would take the fast-moving Americans to the German Fifteenth Army, which is holding the Pas-de-Calais sector directly across the Channel from Britain.

Meanwhile, the Canadian First Army had pushed into the historic city of Falaise and was cleaning up the last elements of German resistance there.

The American Third Army already has liquidated 100,000 Germans, including 11,000 killed, 41,300 captured, and 47,500 wounded.

In the South, General Patch's forces were advancing on a 50-mile front, having come within 10 miles of the naval base of Toulon and 10 miles from Cannes.

Three veteran American divisions, reinforced by heavily armed French forces under General de Lattre de Tassigny, have occupied about 500 square miles of South French territory, joining up with large numbers of paratroopers and glider-borne troops sent in on D-Day to establish road blocks at strategic points.

Important inland points such as Le Muy, Le Luc, Collobrières, and Lorgues were in Allied hands. German reports, which have not been too reliable, say the Allies already are within Cannes.

Reinforcements for the Seventh Army continued to pour in on the South French coast, including the great M-10 tank destroyers—although it seems doubtful that Marshal Blaskowitz, the German commander, has many tanks available.

Resistance so far, although unexpectedly stubborn at some points, has been generally light. The critical time during which the Germans might have launched an effective counter-attack before the Allies had become properly established on land appears to have passed.

Fires were reported from Nice, as though the Germans were preparing to evacuate. One report said the Germans were moving out of Genoa on the North Italy coast.

In Russia, while the Red Army continued its pressure in the north, with fighting in progress three miles from the East Prussian border around Virbales, 40 miles east of the German foundry city of Insterburg, German resistance developed farther south.

For the first time in many months, the Russians around Warsaw had to give ground, abandoning Ossow, seven miles northeast of the Warsaw suburb of Praga, before a strong concentration of German troops. However, General Cherniakovsky, in South Poland, was pressing forward about 35 miles from Krakow.

Western Front:

Patton 35 Miles From Paris Suburb

The United States Third Army pushed down the approaches to Paris, battling less than 20 miles from the Seine River after taking four key cities in an arc only 40 to 65 miles from the Nazi-invested French Capital.

Under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., its advances carried within 35 miles of Paris' suburb of Versailles against weak opposi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Parachute Express: Next Stop France

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

WITH A TROOP-CARRIER-COMMAND GROUP IN ITALY, Aug. 17—I was flying in a crowded C-47 troop-transport plane toward Southern France with a group of blasé young American parachutists. When I stood up to effect some minor adjustment with my cumbersome flak suit, the man opposite me looked up and yawned, "Take my seat, Buddy, I'm getting out at the next stop."

This amusing little recollection of the D-Day assault on the French Riviera provides an excellent illustration of the icy-calm courage and efficiency with which the American paratroops and the men who flew them—the Troop-Carrier Command—carried out their dangerous assignments.

Ground-Crew Job

The work of the Troop-Carrier Command, for example, is of much greater importance than the average person realizes. So far as I know, no one heretofore has written about it in detail.

First of all, there is the work of the ground crews—the men who keep transports in tip-top flying trim. They are out there in the sunshine now making sure everything is O. K. for the next mission. But the story of the Troop-Carrier Command's operations should begin with the briefing the pilots received before they went out with the men opening the assault on Southern France.

In the evening sitting around on the ground in a crowded semi-circle outside the farmhouse serving as headquarters, they received from the officers addressing them all the details they needed to know about meteorological, operational, and intelligence aspects of the task ahead of them. It was emphasized that evasive action in no circumstances would be taken as they approached the dropping zones and that all parachutists must be dropped regardless of conditions over and on the target.

They were told the opposition

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Allied Chiefs Relax Reserve On War Moves

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 17—As the Allies push on through Chartres, Dreux, Chateaudun, and Orleans in a wide sweeping arc that threatens to enfold all German forces west of the Seine, Allied headquarters have begun to relax their tight reserve about the direction and purpose of the new phase of the battle of France.

There had been two good reasons for this reserve:

First to keep the enemy guessing; secondly, to avoid a repetition of the feeling of a letdown, which was very noticeable here earlier today, on the part of the British

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Woman Internee Tells of Days in Germany 'Prayed for the Men Who Were Bombing Us'

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—A column of women in civilian clothes wends its way from the grounds of a medieval German castle through the German countryside. At the head and at the rear are German guards armed with revolvers.

These were British women who were interned at the Liebenau camp.

"Walking through the beautiful Württemberg countryside was our only recreation," said Miss Violette Coates de Tarente, British woman who has just been repatriated after spending more than three years in one room with six others in an "asylum for the insane" which was their internment camp.

Miss Coates was national advertising representative for The Christian Science Monitor in Holland until the end of 1940 when she with other British women was handed over to German officials, taken to a military camp and put behind barbed wire with armed sentries on guard.

A month later the Commandant of the camp came along and uttered the fateful words, "Your passports have to be given up." He stood at attention by the tiered bunks upon which they slept until the passports were taken from their luggage and handed over.

Soon they were on the long weary journey to Germany.

On arriving at Liebenau they found that only a few of the inmates of the asylum had been removed. Protests from the American protecting authority resulted in the more extreme cases being taken away later.

"All the time we were there," Miss Coates said, "we had to live in the same building as these unfortunate people."

The only relief from the psychological torture of this women's prison was the beauty of its position between the Swiss mountains and Friedrichshafen.

On one side was the beauty and peace of a neutral country, on the other was the town from which they could hear the reverberations of Allied bombs falling on German war factories.

There was almost uncontrollable excitement in camp when British and American planes went over. Women even put up their window shades at night, forgetting the blackout until the guards threatened to shoot.

"The German guards in desperation ap-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
od-Control Plans to Avert Famine
Survey Finds War Veterans On War Jobs
Allied Bombs Rain on Reich and Sofia; British Seek to Save 'United Europe'; Churchill in Victory Mood With Press

How the News Came to Liebenau

The Germans told them that America was losing the war—that Britain was finished. The Nazi rumors were repeated and repeated. Then a copy of The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 11, 1943, arrived in the concentration camp. In the accompanying story Miss Violette Coates de Tarente tells what it meant to know the facts for the first time.

Big Roosevelt Fund Looms For Campaign in Bay State

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Roosevelt campaign probably will be better financed in Massachusetts this fall than in any of the President's three previous races.

This prospect is promised by the raising of funds for the Roosevelt campaign by three State committees, as against one for the Republicans.

Of the two extra Roosevelt committees, one originated directly with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The other is being set up with its assistance. The two remaining state committees are of course the standard Democratic and Republican organizations which have functioned for years.

The newest Roosevelt committee will be formed at the Parker House in Boston Aug. 22. Its sponsors say it probably will be called the Massachusetts Independent League for Roosevelt. They term it a revival of a similar committee under the same name which operated in the 1940 campaign.

It is designed to appeal to all types of liberal leadership in the State and to be very broad in its coverage, which largely will include business and professional people, labor groups, both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, etc., its leaders state.

This will provide one of the new sources of campaign funds for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. The other new State organization soliciting contributions for the Roosevelt race is the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O., which began work in New England last January. The P. A. C. of the C. I. O. is helping in the organization of the new Roosevelt committee. It suggested that Sidney Hillman, National Chairman of the P. A. C., address its meeting Aug. 22. With Mr. Hillman will come J. Raymond Walsh, Director of Research for the National C. I. O.

Mr. Hillman is also national chairman of the lately formed National Citizens' Political Citizens' Committee, which is promoting the formation of State Citizens' Political Action Committees. The national secretary of the National Citizens' P. A. C. Prof. Clark Foreman, also is coming with Mr. Hillman to address the Massachusetts meeting next week.

Plans of the national Citizens' Committee call for the formation of a State Citizens' Committee in each of the New England states with a regional director. It looked today as if the Massachusetts Independent League for Roosevelt would substantially fill in that place for this State, though under another name.

Its promoters said today its formation was still in a very tentative stage, that it would be an independent committee with liaison with the P. A. C. as well as with any other group working for the election of Roosevelt, that it would not be C. I. O.-dominated, and that its supervision would be local.

They added that the league would interest itself solely in the Roosevelt-Truman race, would not get into Congressional or state campaigns, nor would it send any funds outside the State. Half of the political contributions obtained by the P. A. C. of the C. I. O. will be sent to its New York headquarters for national disposition.

There is no legal limit to the money that a State political committee can collect in Massachusetts. The only restriction is that no single contribution can run over $1,000.

Nationally a political committee is held by Federal law to a total of $3,000,000. This restriction will confine the Republican National Committee to $3,000,000, the Democratic National Committee to the same amount, and enable the P. A. C. of the C. I. O. to raise another $3,000,000 and the new National Citizens' P. A. C. to add a further $3,000,000 to the Roosevelt campaign, if contributions come in to that total.

Hence there is a possibility that the Republican national campaign may be outfinanced three to one.

Altogether the money raising for political purposes this fall throughout the country promises to be enormous, as political insiders in Boston see it. The four national committees have the legal chance of bringing in $12,000,000. If in addition to the P. A. C. of the C. I. O. set up in as many states as possible, Citizens' P. A. C. under C. I. O. direction or their local equivalents are established in many states, state collections for politics will doubtless be much larger than in the past.

War Workers End Srtike In Hartford Area

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—A few hours before a scheduled meeting here with Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, a spokesman for the Shipbuilding and Marine Engineers (independent) Union declared today that the union had decided to accept a gubernatorial proposal for settlement of the four-day strike at the Electric Boat Company's Groton plant and the strikers would return to work tomorrow morning.

Charles Suisman, union counsel and spokesman, said the union's decision was based on a priority dispatch from the Navy, which was also sent to the company, builders of submarines and caissons, stating resumption of work was important to the war effort.

Details of the Governor's proposal awaited a meeting later today.

As Mr. Suisman announced the union's statement, some workers at the huge strike-bound plant returned to their jobs on the first shift this morning after having been absent since Monday, Aug. 14. Company officials claimed slightly more than 3,000 workers, or 40 per cent of the normal number, were on hand, which contrasted with the union's figure of between 900 and 1,000 in the main yard.

The union and plant released this text of the priority dispatch from the Navy Department Bureau of Ships at Washington, D. C.:

"It is imperative that the production at the Electric Boat Company of submarines and caissons recently assigned be resumed immediately. Current delivery schedules are vital and must be maintained.

"Failure to meet such schedules can completely offset the past fine performance of both company and employees and military advantages so painstakingly won will be seriously jeopardized.

"Your loyal support of the shipbuilding program should be demonstrated by the immediate return of all employees to work, and the redoubling of effort on the part of both management and labor to make up for time lost."

Most Under-Paid Policemen Called Those of Boston

"Boston police are the most under paid in the nation today," declared Louis J. Croteau, Executive Secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, in a luncheon address to Boston Kiwanis Club today. "It is a wonder to me," he said, "that we do not have more graft and corruption than what is already existing."

Mr. Croteau, talking on the subject "Co-operation of the Watch and Ward Society with other law enforcing agencies," told his audience that in his opinion Governor Saltonstall had gone a long way in the right direction when he appointed Col. Thomas F. Sullivan as Police Commissioner.

Colonel Sullivan, he declared, had done extremely good jobs under even more difficult conditions than he faced in the Police Department.

"But," Mr. Corteau said, "he, no more than anyone else, cannot accomplish the impossible; and until such time as you Kiwanians and other respected leading citizens of the community lend a hand and do something constructive to get him higher pay for his department, conditions will not improve.

"You get no more in law enforcement than what you put into it," the Watch and Ward Society executive said. "As in everything else in life, you get no more than you pay for."

Gathering of the Fairbankses

By a Staff Photographer

Forty-second Annual Reunion Descendants of an Illustrious Colonial Family

Only relatively few of the descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks managed to maintain the family tradition of reunion under a wartime economy and a record New England heat wave. But the group made up for its quantity in the quality of its enthusiasm. Top: Officers of the family corporation, left to right, Norman K. Smith, Treasurer; Jennie H. Smith, Director; Henry I. Fairbanks, President; Lucy Howe Toohey, Secretary; Charles W. Ellis, Director; Clarie L. Star, Director. Lower, left: Jacquelyn Howe and Waldo Albert Howe, Jr., look out of the front doorway of the 308-year-old homestead which is significant to them at this time only as a place to play hide-and-go-seek. Lower, right: Youngest member of the descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks present at the reunion, Dorothy Jean Toohey.

Sturdiness of Fairbankses Shown by Family Reunion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 17—Not even a heat wave, food rationing, manpower shortages or wartime transportation foibles could keep a group of the nation's 20,000 descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks from maintaining the family tradition of reunion, here, yesterday, on the grounds of the 308-year-old Fairbanks homestead.

In the cooling shade of the mellowed dwelling, said to be the oldest frame house in America, nearly 100 members of the Fairbanks family gathered as they have done for 42 consecutive years as part of an established family ritual to keep intact the original homestead, as well as the colonial traditions for which it stands.

Completely absent was the customary fanfare of political speakers, quartets, and enlivening entertainment for the young people. Quietly, yet none the less resolutely, the handful of parents and grandparents of many Fairbankses in the military services went through their regular business routine of re-electing Henry Irving Fairbanks of Dedham, President of the incorporated family group, Mrs. Lucy Howe Toohey, Secretary, and Norman K. Smith, Treasurer.

Self-Sacrifice to be There

They beat the food rationing problem, along with the lack of catering services, by bringing their own box luncheons. They overcame the gasoline shortage by traveling in busses, subways, trains, and the "elevated." And they spent most of the day in the shadows of the homestead famous for 100 per cent preservation in its original state, quietly talking and rejoicing over the announcement that the family "doesn't owe a single dollar, and has a nice surplus in the bank."

Especially elated at being present was Charles W. Ellis, a director in the family corporation, who went from Waltham to Waverly by bus, from Waverly to Harvard Square by street car, from Harvard Square to Washington Street, Boston, by subway, from Washington Street to Forest Hills by "elevated," from Forest Hills to Dedham by bus, and from Dedham Square to the Fairbanks homestead by taxicab.

Others spent hours getting to the homestead in order that the family tradition of reunion that began back in 1902 should not be broken. For the Fairbanks family corporation is one of the few institutions of its kind to continue to build up membership throughout the country, and to maintain annual contact.

34th Term for President

President Henry Fairbanks, who was re-elected President for the 34th time yesterday, felt that the reason for his flourishing organization was the "homestead" which provides a tangible bond of unity for the 6,000 Fairbanks families throughout the nation. Built in 1636 by Jonathan Fairbanks and lived in by eight generations of Fairbanks thereafter, the homestead has never been modernized, and no original piece has been allowed to be removed.

Back in 1936, the 300th anniversary of the home, 800 members of the Fairbanks family came to the annual reunion. They had to put up a circus tent to accommodate them, and the Governor made the leading address. Representatives of the family came from 13 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, and South America.

Yesterday there was one family from Minnesota, but all the rest were New Englanders, chiefly from Greater Boston. And it was hot, "the hottest day we have had for our reunion in 43 years," the President stated.

"Which goes to show that we'll never let the old homestead down," he concluded.

Crossley Quits as Prosecutor: New Climax in Bushnell Probe

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any further proceedings against the resigning district attorney.

"I advise you that the resignation is now effective and that a vacancy exists in the office of the District Attorney for the Southern District. I have designated Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes to take over this office until the vacancy is filled."

Earlier, Mr. Bushnell's investigation of Bristol County affairs had resulted in prosecution by the Attorney General's office of a series of cases, in which, it was charged, indictments had been obtained as far back as 1932 without subsequent arraignment.

Conference With Governor

Mr. Crossley, together with Mr. Smith, State Police Sergeant Leo Riley of the Attorney General's office, and Benjamin Horwitz, Third Assistant District Attorney of the Southern District, were ushered into the Governor's office shortly before the resignation was made public. Later, the Governor disclosed that Mr. Crossley had confirmed the contents of the letters but had not discussed the reason for his action.

Mr. Bushnell was not at his office in the State House today, and members of his staff declined to discuss the matter with newspapermen.

"The boss told me to say nothing whatever," Mr. Hayes told reporters. "He said to let the letters speak for themselves." Pressed to state whether the Attorney General's office had forced the Crossley resignation, Mr. Hayes refused to comment. He said he was leaving immediately to go to Fall River to take over the office of District Attorney.

When told by reporters that it was a matter of public record that the Attorney General had been active in Bristol County for six or seven months, the Assistant Attorney General admitted that two former employees of the County Hospital had been convicted of conspiracy to steal from the County and now were in prison.

Asked why the letter from Mr. Crossley to the Governor was transmitted through the Attorney General's office, instead of being taken directly to the Governor, Mr. Hayes replied, "Mr. Crossley brought it in to me this morning."

"Then why did Mr. Crossley have to go to the Governor to confirm the letter?" he was asked.

"Jus because he wanted to, I suppose," Mr. Hayes replied.

Off-Shore Breeze Welcomed

Perhaps a little jittery over the current heat wave, now in its seventh consecutive day, Boston's Weather Bureau thermometers staged a bit of by-play early this afternoon.

After shooting up to 96.7 degrees sometime between 12:30 and 1 p. m., breaking all Weather Bureau records for this date, the mercury playfully—and perhaps even a bit hopefully for sweltering Bostonians—dropped gently back to 85 degrees, the official reading at 2:30, the result of an off-shore breeze off Boston.

Back in 1913, thermometers rose to 96 degrees, or one degree beyond the mark reached at noon today, with the mercury still climbing steadily. And, if it is any consolation, the Weather Bureau reported that the record low for Aug. 17 was 52, recorded in 1880.

Once again, State and City of Boston employees were given a half holiday as the thermometer soared. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin permitted state and city employees respectively to leave for their homes at 1 p. m. Only skeleton forces were maintained after that hour.

As the Weatherman had predicted yesterday, the showers in the afternoon—the first in Boston this month, and totaling .41 inches—offered only momentary relief, mostly precipitating today's humidity into the atmosphere. Relief, however, is promised for tomorrow.

Opposition Voiced To Liquor License

Charges that the granting of a hard-liquor license to the Wayside, a restaurant and night club on Route 28 in West Falmouth, would be injurious to property values and would be highly objectionable to local residents, were made before the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission at a hearing this morning.

The Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, widely known author and lecturer, who said he had been a summer resident of West Falmouth for 25 years, told the Commission that there had been much rough language used by persons patronizing the roadside restaurant and much drunkenness.

"Part of our property value is the peace and quiet in our village," Dr. Eddy said. "The license to sell hard liquors is not needed by the inhabitants of West Falmouth. It would disturb the peace."

William L. Hodges, chairman of the West Falmouth Protective Association, charged that the patrons of the eating place were noisy and were frequently guilty of trespassing on private property.

Relief for France Discussed at Tufts

American plans for relief and reconstruction in France through the work of experienced agencies, as well as by UNRRA, were discussed in a symposium at the final session Aug. 14 of a series of lectures on "Conditions in France Now" held at the Tufts Vacation School of French throughout the summer.

The importance of careful, individual preparation of relief workers for service abroad was stressed by Mrs. Margaret Frawley of Philadelphia, a representative of the American Friends Service Committee. Excellent information on relief problems is available in America, she said, but American relief workers must learn to apply it so that it will give them a deep understanding of the problems of others.

The Service Committee is planning to join with the English Quakers so as to be ready jointly to answer the call for assistance when it comes from French Quakers, she said. They plan to work especially in France and Germany, hoping to encourage local German leadership toward responsible participation in the nation's affairs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Reporter Plans Press Service

Back in the United States after eight years as Moscow correspondent for the Associated Press, Henry C. Cassidy told a press conference at the Russian War Relief headquarters in Boston today that, following a short vacation, he expects to develop a Washington AP service for the distribution of American political news to foreign newspapers all over the world.

Mr. Cassidy attributed the present slowing down of the Russian drive in Poland as part of Soviet military tactics, which this year were centered on a very wide break-through, followed by a period in which pockets in the rear will be cleared up.

Asserting that the Russians best realize the toughness of the Nazis, Mr. Cassidy said that the average Russian today has given up guessing when the war will end, knowing that, in due time, with its tremendous manpower and military equipment, Russia will eventually sit in with Britain and the United States at peace conferences in Berlin.

Used Bags Back Urged by Grocers

Co-operation of grocers and the public in relieving the paper shortage was asked yesterday by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, who warned of the extreme paper-bag situation.

The economical use of bags by stores and the return of used bags by customers was stressed as urgent by Mr. McCabe.

"We hope our customers will understand when we ask them to take a smaller bag and when we give them wrapped groceries without putting another bag around the bundle," he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Partly Cloudy—Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued warm tonight with the lowest temperature near 74 degrees. Friday partly cloudy with thundershowers and becoming much cooler by late afternoon and night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy with little change in temperature today. Friday considerable cloudiness with thundershowers and becoming much cooler by late afternoon and night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:38 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Friday, 11:59 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Marion—Saturday.
Marshfield—Saturday.
Wakefield—Sunday.
Kingston—Sunday.
Belmont—Monday.
Nahant—Monday.
Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday.
Provincetown—Monday.
Revere—Monday.
Weston—Monday.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Radiators Heated In Weather Freak

A complaint to end all complaints was received at the State Department of the Necessaries of Life recently when a Boston apartment house dweller called to announce that the radiators in her apartment were hot.

Now Necessaries of Life is accustomed to complaints on account of lack of heat in cold weather, but this was a new one—especially with the outside temperature 93.

Inquiry disclosed that something had gone wrong with the hot-water heating unit in the apartment house furnace, with the result that radiators throughout the building were uncomfortably hot.

A Department spokesman explained that this was a job for a heating expert, since the law provides that the State can act only in cases where adequate heat is lacking.

Parley of U. S. O. Heads

Pay Pole Service

Regional Staff Adopts Education Plan

Lieut. Warren S. Holmes, United States Navy Reserve, is shown explaining to the United Service Organizations Regional Staff Conference in Boston the details of the United States Armed Forces Institute, the educational plan which enables men in any of the armed services to continue their education during their hours off duty. The Conference voted to make the educational material available in all U. S. O. Clubs throughout New England. Already some 50 colleges and universities are co-operating in the plan, which is following the men to every base and battle front. Any man or woman on active duty is eligible. Standing with Lieutenant Holmes is Maurice F. Whalen, Acting U. S. O. Regional Executive. Around the table, left to right, are Harry B. Taplin, Associate Regional Executive; Miss Anna I. Corrigan of the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service; Victor H. Taylor, National Jewish Welfare Board; Miss Lois Utterback, Traveler's Aid Society; Maj. Roy Barber of the Salvation Army; Francis Bishop, National (Roman) Catholic Community Service; Miss Frances Shepler, Y. W. C. A.; Harry T. Baker, Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, Vice-Chairman, Massachusetts U. S. O., and Sumner D. Hersey, U. S. O. Publicity.

Furriers Accused Of OPA Breach

By the Associated Press

A complaint alleging violations of OPA ceiling prices on fur coats has been filed against Scott Furriers, Inc., operators of stores in Boston, Springfield, Providence, R. I., and Portland, Maine.

The complaint was filed in United States District Court yesterday and is returnable before Judge George C. Sweeney on Sept. 12. It asks the court to order the defendant to make restitution to customers who have been allegedly charged more than the ceiling prices.

The OPA alleged that the Company overcharged $883.51 at Boston, $1,286.60 at Providence, R. I., $136.44 at Portland, Maine, and $196.38 at Springfield. The complaint also charged that outside company salesmen overcharged $347.82.

OPA officials said they were seeking preliminary and final injunctions enjoining the defendant from further violations on future sales and also from collecting overcharges on past sales made on the installment plan.

Lady Hartington Arrives in Boston

As a result of news that her brother, Lieut. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., has been killed in action, Lady Hartington (Kathleen Kennedy) is in Hyannisport for a visit with her family.

The eldest daughter of former United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy arrived at Logan Airport, East Boston, yesterday, where she was met by another brother, Lieut. John Kennedy, PT boat hero who is recuperating from injuries. It is her first visit with her parents since last summer.

She flew from England in an Army transport plane, transferring at La Guardia Airport yesterday to a civilian plane for Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Printed Cottons" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

"French Arts Exhibition" is the subject of a free lecture to be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. by Miss Eleanor Randall.

Sunday

A free lecture, entitled "Chinese Porcelains" will be given by Mr. Dart at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and Miss Eleanor Randall will speak at 4 p. m. on "Egyptian Art."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Civic Units Seek Priorities In Surplus Goods Disposal

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the Government starts getting rid of huge quantities of surplus war commodities in earnest, the feeling is growing increasingly strong in local government circles that these units should have definite preference ratings as to time and price. There is bound to be a fight, therefore, if these leftover goods go into civilian hands, or if civilian buyers get any kind of advantage in their bidding.

It is estimated that by the end of the war, or earlier, the Federal Government will own war materials no longer needed for military purposes in amounts which range up to $150,000,000,000 in original cost. Figured in terms of normal business resale cost, the amount would be much higher.

The Municipal Finance Officers Association here points out that this surplus material contains many items which would be of great value to local governments—trucks, construction machinery, hospital and construction equipment, hardware, vast quantities of materials used in maintenance of buildings, cloth materials, and even dismantled buildings.

City and county officials, the Association reports, are taking this stand: "Since these surpluses have been paid for by the taxpayers, the local units of government, which are supported by these same taxpayers, should receive preference in the disposal of these surpluses."

The American Municipal Association, which also has surveyed the field on this question, notes it is significant that there is a lack of strong sentiment among local administrative units for outright, free grants of these surplus commodities to local government. There are indications, though, that under certain circumstances some form of outright grant might not necessarily be unacceptable in some quarters.

The Municipal Finance Officers' Association suggests the following program to help guide in the disposal of surplus Federal military supplies:

1. State and local government units be given priority over civilian buyers.
2. All offerings be made in terms of units rather than on lot basis.
3. Tax-supported agencies should be given a price preference.
4. Materials offered for sale should bear adequate descriptions in catalogues.
5. All agencies designated to sell surpluses should maintain uniform policies and offices at the same point.
6. Federal procedures should be changed so that bid deposits are not required of tax supported agencies and so bids may be accepted on the basis of a certified order. Payment should be made upon receipt of materials purchased.
7. The purchasing governmental unit should receive final title to the goods upon acceptance of the bid and without waiting for approval of the United States Comptroller General.
8. The materials should be offered gradually, according to perishability and obsolescence factors.
9. The states might provide revolving funds to make purchases for smaller communities.

Municipal Group Outlines Plan

The position of the American Municipal Association, which represents officials of more than 8,500 municipalities regarding the disposal of Federal surplus war materials and supplies, is outlined in the statement by the Association's board as follows:

1. Congress should enact legislation containing specific directives on policy and operation of any agency charged with the disposition of Federal surplus property.

2. The Association recommends the adoption of the following policies:

a. Approval of establishment of state agencies for distribution, with the reservation that, in any state where there is no such agency, the Federal Government should then set up an appropriate agency.

b. Provision for notice and practical means of advice as to what Federal surplus property is available.

c. Time preference to be given governmental subdivisions in the disposition of such property.

d. WPB should make allocations of materials for governments.

e. Price preference should be given governmental subdivisions, but under administrative direction.

f. Federal surplus property should be allocated to governmental units on a formula basis, in the period of short supply.

3. While under some condition and in some situations, outright grants to governmental units will undoubtedly be desirable and possible, the Association does not recommend general distribution on a gift basis.

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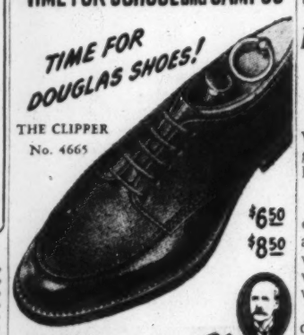

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Associated Press

'One Man' Army Takes Kids by Storm

Pfc. Alton W. Knappenberger is a man of action rather than words, as he proved on the Anzio beachhead when he held off two companies of Germans with a fatality roll of 60 to his credit. It was for this that he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. No, he is a man of action all right, but when he visited his home town, Spring Mount, Pa., he couldn't resist the appeal of some of the youngsters to tell them how he did it. Here he shows his medal, left to right, to: Edward and William Eickhoff, Geraldine Trumbaer, and Loretta Beller.

Court Action Seen in G. O. P. Georgia Split

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17 (AP)—The split in Georgia's Republican ranks appeared headed today for a court battle after the Party's National Chairman announced plans to sue for recognition of the white-Negro faction whose slate of electoral college candidates was denied a place on the State ballot in the November election.

National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., in New York yesterday criticized action of Georgia's Secretary of State, John B. Wilson, in certifying a group of electoral candidates chosen by an all-white party faction.

Mr. Brownell said Democratic Gov. Ellis Arnall had upheld Mr. Wilson, also a Democrat, and charged that "this is one more evidence that New Deal leaders who slapped down the legitimate claims of the Negroes of this country at the New Deal convention in Chicago are maintaining the same attitude at the present time."

Wilson Williams, co-leader of the white-Negro group which was seated at the Republican National Convention, declined comment last night on Mr. Brownell's press conference statement. Clint Hager, head of the rival all-white faction, could not be reached.

Although the bi-racial group headed by Mr. Williams and Benjamin Davis, Atlanta Negro, won Party recognition in Chicago, it was turned down by Mr. Wilson last week when he certified identical lists of electoral candidates submitted by the Hager faction and the Independent Democratic Party. Both the Williams and the Hager groups had announced for the Dewey-Bricker ticket.

Blank Blank Fazes WFC in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17—The War Finance Committee for Virginia has one letter it can't decide how to answer.

Here's how it reads:

"Dear Sir: I rec. this blank sheet of paper from you with nothing at all wrote on it. Can't understand what you mean; so whatever you was writing me about you can write and explain."

Several answers have been drafted, but none everybody approves.

Court Dismisses Charges Against Ward Employees

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Charges against seven Montgomery Ward & Co. employees, arrested during the Chicago strike last April, were dismissed yesterday in municipal court.

Miss Roselle Mannino, Joseph Saracco and Eric Stainer were charged with creating disturbances during picketing; Norman G. Twist and James Wilson, with disorderly conduct, and David Cooper and Charles Hellig, with violating an antinoise ordinance by using a sound truck. The court said charges were being dismissed because the defendants had returned to work.

Mystery Surrounds Return Of Bolivian Mine Owner

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 17 (AP)—Mauricio Hochschild, wealthy Bolivian mine owner, and Adolpho Blum, his La Paz Manager, returned home last night after a 17-day disappearance that they declined to explain except to say they had been through a harrowing experience.

Unshaven, hungry and dirty, both men said only that they had spent the time since July 30—the day they disappeared from La Paz—in a room about 10 feet square, sleeping on mats on the floor.

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Open through Labor Day. Bungalows, Rooms, Tents. All Camp Activities. Trained Counsellor Staff for Children. Weekly Rates $35 to $42. Write or wire MRS. HARRIET GULICK PIERCE, Director (Fairlee, Vt., 41 Ring 4).

Argentine Gold Withdrawal From U. S. Ordered Stopped

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Treasury's Foreign Funds Control Division has halted the withdrawal of Argentine gold from the United States.

While the Treasury declined official comment, it was learned Aug. 16 that the Division recently refused to permit a shipment of something under $2,000,000 from New Orleans, and that no further shipments would be allowed pending some change in the diplomatic situation.

Argentina had been withdrawing gold from this country for several months. Withdrawals reached a total somewhere between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000.

In halting gold shipments to the Argentine, the Treasury presumably acted with the full concurrence of the State Department, since that department has the final word in international affairs.

Some persons thought the halting of gold shipments might presage even more drastic action, possibly the freezing of all Argentine funds in this country.

The freezing of Argentine funds has been under consideration for months, with action expected at almost any time. The failure of the Government to take this drastic step presumably has resulted from the State Department's desire to try to work out some understanding with the Argentine government.

'Not Affected'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 17 (AP)—Finance Minister Cesar Ameghino said last night that the United States Treasury decision to halt the shipment of Argentine gold holdings could not be considered greatly significant for the time being because "the free use of our gold and foreign exchange is not affected."

He said the decision means only that exportation of gold has been forbidden.

Postwar College Under Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—A committee of college presidents and other officials has been named by the House Committee on Education to study the effect of demobilization on colleges.

The Committee, headed by Dr. Francis J. Brown, of New York University, now with the American Council on Education, will study the problem for about three months and then recommend laws to help colleges through the transition period.

Particular attention will be paid to the forthcoming expansion of educational facilities needed when servicemen return to school under the provisions of the recently-enacted "G. I. bill."

Meeting here yesterday at the call of Representative Graham Arthur Barden (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the House Education Committee, the group heard a report from Dr. Brown that colleges will open this fall at less than 40 per cent capacity and with twice as many women students as men. A quick readjustment may be necessary in case the war in Europe ends during the school year.

Members of the Committee, in addition to Dr. Brown are: Dr. Charles Anderson, President of Coe College, Col. William Couper, executive officer, Virginia Military Institute; Dr. Herman L. Donovan, President, University of Kentucky; Walter C. Eels, Executive Secretary, Association of American Junior Colleges; Dr. Herbert Herring, Dean, Trinity College, Duke University; Dr. Calvert Ellis, President Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.; the Rev. William Murphy, President, Boston College; Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, President, George Washington University; Dr. Homer Rainey, President, University of Texas; Dr. Robert Stewart, Comptroller, Purdue University; Dr. Herbert Smith, President, Willamette College; and Dr. Roscoe L. West, President, State Teachers College, Trenton, N. J.

N. Y. City Padlocks Noted Night Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—City action against the La Vie Parisienne night club for collection of sales taxes reached a climax today, with a padlock fixed on the door following an order by Almerindo Portfolio, City Treasurer, late yesterday that the club be closed.

A night yigil had been kept at the club to watch each night's receipts, but the amount collected monday night was considered so small that it did not warrant keeping a representative of the City on duty there.

Prior claims will prevent the City from collecting its tax claim of $13,461 or from selling any of the assets except a small quantity of food in the club's kitchen, Benjamin D. Pollack, Attorney for the club said after the announcement of city action by William Reid, City Collector.

Mr. Pollack said a chattel mortgage on the club's fixtures, furniture and equipment had been foreclosed because of the mortgagee's concern over "persistent threat of sale." He added that the Bureau of Internal Revenue had issued an order restraining the sale of a quantity of liquor stored by the club in a warehouse.

The City is expected to get very little out of the closing, as the claim of the chattel mortgage holder and the order of the Bureau of Internal Revenue take precedence over the City's claim, it was explained.

A. F. of L. Acts To Get Out Vote

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's high command set machinery in motion Aug. 16 to get out the vote of its 7,000,000 members and their families in November, but cautioned against identifying the work with any political party or political organization.

William Green, President, ordered the establishment of almost a thousand state and local nonpartisan political committees to encourage union members to register and vote.

"These committees," Mr. Green said in a circular to the affiliated bodies, "can render a great service to labor and to the nation. If labor participates fully in the election, labor and the friends of labor can win."

He urged local organizations to "reject any and all appeals to become partisan or to become identified with political organizations."

"Experience has shown," his circular said, "that the interests of labor are promoted by supporting candidates for office whose records show them to be sympathetic with labor and supporters of labor's legislative program, and to oppose those who are known to be against us, regardless of party affiliation."

BUY WAR BONDS at Stone & Thomas

Wheeling, W. Va.

West Virginia's Largest Department Store

Union Shelves Work Curb In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Several hundred American Federation of Labor machinists were free to resume work in five Government seized machine shops today under a local union directive after the Navy under Presidential order had declared sweeping work-compulsion sanctions.

Business agent E. F. Dillon announced Lodge 68 of the International Machinists last night voted to exclude its members employed in the five Navy-seized shops from the local's order prohibiting more than a 48-hour work week.

Mr. Dillon explained that the membership's resolution stated Federal control of the five shops precludes resumption of contract negotiations with the California Metal Trades Association representing the five plants.

The action was taken in the face of Navy-decreed sanctions including immediate induction of all employees refusing to comply with a return-to-work order, "denial of further employment," and withdrawal of all supplemental gasoline privileges.

Mr. Dillon announced a special Aug. 20 meeting will determine the policy for other union men employed in the remainder of 104 metal shops involved in the protracted negotiations for a 1944-45 contract.

The dispute concerning overtime started last March, when the union banned extra work hours on the grounds they were not necessary to fill Government orders, and that sufficient manpower was available for the 48-hour week.

The Regional and National War Labor Board directed Lodge 68 to lift its ban and the union refused.

Navy Blimps Using Reversible Props

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Use of reversible pitch propellers to increase maneuverability of the Navy's M-1 patrol blimps — the first such adaptation of that type of airscrew to lighter-than-air craft—was announced Aug. 16 by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

The company said that the blades can be reversed for use as air brakes and also can be used to make sharp turns by having one engine pull forward and the other backward. In addition, it said, the controllable pitch adds to take-off potentialities of the blimp.

Reversible propellers have been in use on flying boats to increase control while taxiing on water, and considerable studies have been made toward their use in handling large land planes.

The M-1's, built by the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, are the largest nonrigid airships ever built in this country. They are powered by two 550-horsepower engines and have a three section, articulated car 115 feet long.

Noncom Wanted to Pay But Coins Too Varied

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17 (AP)—Sergeant Joe Salzer of Houston, Texas, insisted on paying for his refreshments at the U. S. O. Center. He offered two British farthings, two German pfennig, two Italian liras, one Albania quinter, and an Algerian five-franc piece.

The U. S. O. hostess suggested he save his money and try to spend it in Texas.

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WPB Aid Bases Jobs On Big Boost in Goods

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 17 (AP)—L. R. Boulware, Operations Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, expressed the opinion today that the nation must absorb an output of peacetime goods two thirds to three fourths above the 1935-39 average "if all the people who want employmet are to have it after the war."

"Private enterprise has obviously never been so challenged as it is in connection with its part in this job," Mr. Boulware said in an address prepared for delivery before the National Institute of Commercial and Trade Organization Executives at Northwestern University.

Reconversion to a peacetime economy, he said, "must not be viewed in any sense as a process of returning to the state of things which existed before the war."

Referring to the gigantic war production output attained since the defense program was launched, Mr. Boulware said, "we have inescapably set new goals for ourselves in the postwar attainment of a standard of lviing and a sense of well-being not previously regarded possible."

He warned that reconversion must not be authorized in any instance where it will interfere with the war effort, but said that the nation nevertheless is obligated "to exhaust the possibilities of any reconversion that reductions in military programs or that increase in efficiency or capacity" will permit.

Declaring that "a lot of people are good and scared" about the consequences of reconversion, Mr. Boulware said "there certainly are no grounds for doubting our capacity to do the job."

"Our only concern should be that we surely devote the same ingenuity, the same energy, the same unity of purpose to the winning of the peace as we will have devoted to the winning of the war."

He urged private enterprise to "raise its sights and take in stride this new problem of creating as fast as necessary the goods and services and jobs our newly expanded economy requires."

Ex-OPA Man Held On Serious Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced the arrest of one of its former officials, Norman Becker of New York, on a charge of attempting to bribe a member of the OPA staff. Mr. Becker was arraigned before Needham C. Turnage, United States Commissioner, and bail was set at $3,000.

Robert C. Finley, acting Deputy Administrator in Charge of Enforcement, said Mr. Becker, who left the OPA in 1943, came to the OPA office apparently representing a New York company which has asked for a price ceiling on a new rayon fabric, and talked to Edward Halpin, a pricing official. Mr. Finley said an envelop containing $1,000 was left on Mr. Halpin's desk, with an indication there would be double that amount for him. Mr. Halpin turned the envelope over to his superiors immediately.

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Abbott and Costello—Museum Accessions—Plans for New Ballet Season

'In Society,' at Memorial, Offers Typical Zanie Antics

Abbott and Costello are plumbers in their new Universal picture, "In Society," now on view at the Keith Memorial, which utilizes many time-tried devices to make their following laugh. Costello, as usual, is the blunderer, the one who gets all the hard knocks; while the wise Abbott looks on and jeers when he is not pushing Lew around.

They are called to fix a bathroom leak in a fashionable residence, and nearly wreck the premises. Then, by mistake, they get invitations to a week-end party and appropriate the baggage of a couple of titled guests. They participate in a fox hunt, with Costello riding a percheron, for a while, then a steer.

The picture concludes with a chase scene inspired by a W. C. Fields 1941 film, also made by Universal, "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," in which a fire truck runs wild through Los Angeles suburbs, and finally returns to the scene of the week-end party with the crooks who tried to steal a famous painting. The frequent laughs of the many persons who find Abbott and Costello amusing indicated that this will be one of their best-liked pictures.

As a sort of sentimental relief to the partners' clowning there is a romance between Peter Evans, society catch of the season, who becomes interested in Elsie, the girl taxi-driver, when his set is expecting him to propose to the rich Miss Van Cleve (Anne Gillis). As Peter, Kirby Grant sings well in the Crosby-Sinatra style, and there are also songs by Marion Hutton as Elsie and Anne Gillis.

Arthur Treacher plays a butler with his customary humorous implications, and Thurston Hall is properly dignified as Mr. Van Cleve. One of the comic interludes shows Abbott and Costello, apparently, cozily at home, until the camera recedes and shows that the room they occupy is set up in a truck. As a result of a mishap they are shot out of the truck on a sofa, which starts to run down an incline and winds up in a river.

Another incident shows them having a violent altercation with a policeman while they are waiting for Elsie to return to her taxi, in response to summons sounded on the horn of the machine.

There is a pleasant ballet interlude provided by bathing girls with bouncing balls, concluding with a wave-like dive into a pool by the ensemble.

Also on the bill is a film called "The Curse of the Cat People," with Kent Smith, Simone Simon, and Ann Carter, a child actress.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—1:45 p. m.—Marimba Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 5.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Perspective: David Low. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Will Hay in "The Diary of a Dominie." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Music: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Something for the Girls.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
8:30 p. m.—Music for a Summer Eve.
9:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign off.

New Accessions For Art Museum

A group of pictures has been hung in the Recent Accessions Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. No masterwork points up this little display, but the items fill out the permanent collection with a few pleasing and notable additions.

There are two landscapes by Claude Monet, both painted in the middle of his career: "Cap d'Antibes: Mistral" and "Meadow with Haystacks at Giverny." Monet is no stranger to the Boston Museum. He has been a favorite with local collectors for years, and canvases from private collections are gradually finding their way to the Museum.

* * *

We are all familiar with his method, the little touches of color, the use of complementary hues for shadows, the veiled, transitory effect. The Monet colors that once seemed violent and immoderate appear gracious and almost too pretty to us today. He maintained that he painted objectively what he saw; and there was a good deal of rose and violet and gold and pearly softness in the France which he knew. There are even fashions in seeing, and in the practice of "accurate" and faithful recording.

"Village Street with Rainbow," by Jean Charles Cazin, appears less radical than the works of Monet, although both painters were among the rejected artists of the Salon of 1863. Monet and Cazin, however, both achieved a good market eventually and received for pictures of the type in this gallery a good sum.

Another portrait has come into the museum collection by an artist who had a brief but notable career in Boston more than 50 years ago, Dennis M. Bunker.

* * *

It is a portrait of George Augustus Gardner. Dennis Bunker for his brief experience could turn out a substantial portrait that conveyed the character of his sitters. His pictures are interesting further because many prominent Bostonians sat for him.

There are, finally, two landscapes by two artists who shared a common experience, both were masters of Corot. They were Achille Michallon and Jean Victor Bertin.

D. A.

Courtesy, Boston Museum of Fine Arts

'Village Street With Rainbow'

This painting by Jean Charles Cazin is a recent gift to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts [illegible]

Christian Science Program on Air

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Aug. 20, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Healing by Prayer."

This program is given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

On the Screen

Ralph Bellamy and Constance Moore are to have the leads in the United Artists picture, "High Among the Stars," for which the producer, Charles R. Rogers, first announced Brian Aherne and Susan Hayward. Mr. Aherne is now in another film.

* * *

Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard are not to appear in "Girls' Town" as their next Paramount film, but in "My Favorite Brunette." The first-named story, dealing with war workers, would be outdated by the time it was finished, it is believed.

* * *

Edward Small's next production for United Artists will be "Cagliostro," based on Alexander Dumas' novel, with a cast including George Sanders, Louis Hayward, Akim Tamiroff, and J. Carroll Naish.

* * *

Fred MacMurray and Joan Leslie will have the leads in the Twentieth Century-Fox musical fantasy, "Where Do We Go From Here."

* * *

Universal is to film "Uncle Harry," mystery play, in which Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut co-starred for a long run in New York, beginning in May, 1942.

* * *

The title of Vanguard Films' first picture, the Dore Schary production, "Double Furlough," has been changed to "I'll Be Seeing You," the name of the Sammy Fain-Irving Kahal song which is featured in the musical score.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 232 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

Maine

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sunday, Aug. 20, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Mondays, 7:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesday, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 1:30 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.92m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Three Companies to Appear In Manhattan and On Tour

New York will have three ballet companies this fall, but fortunately not all at one time.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will open the season with a two-weeks engagement at the City Center on Sept. 10; Ballet Theater will start its five-weeks season at the Metropolitan Opera House later in the month, and Ballet Internationale, sponsored by the Ballet Institute, will make its debut at the newly named Park Theater (formerly the Cosmopolitan) in mid-October.

All three companies plan to tour following their New York seasons, and for Ballet Theater and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo a non-conflicting spring season of six weeks each, at their respective New York homes, is already scheduled—Ballet Russe to play at the City Center in February, and Ballet Theater at the Metropolitan Opera House in April, immediately after the departure of the Metropolitan Opera Company for its annual spring tour. No doubt if all goes well with the new Ballet Internationale it too will have an early spring or late winter New York season.

* * *

Ballet Internationale, or Ballet Institute, has a ballet school of its own, and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo intends to open one at City Center, it is said.

The two novelties scheduled for the Ballet Russe's fall season are by George Balanchine — "Dance Concerto" to Stravinsky's "Danses Concertantes," with scenery and costumes by Eugene Berman, to be shown the opening night; and a revised version of a work he prepared for the original Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo in 1932, to Richard Strauss' music for the incidental ballets in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," to be seen on Sept. 18. This too has setting and costumes by Berman.

* * *

A Balanchine festival is planned by this company for its longer engagement at the City Center to begin in February, in celebration of Balanchine's twenty-fifth anniversary as a choreographer (he began very young), when his "Ballet Imperial," to Tchaikovsky's Second Piano Concerto, with scenery and costumes by Mstislav Doboujinsky, will be revived. This work was first produced by the American Ballet on its South American tour three years ago, and later shown in New York under the auspices of the New Opera Company.

Incidentally, Emanuel Balaban, who was conductor for the American Ballet on that tour, will be the conductor at City Center for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's fall season.

* * *

The company, which in part will be dancing in "Song of Norway" for the next few weeks, is practically the same as last season, with Yura Lazovsky (formerly of Ballet Theater, before he joined and was released from the Army) and his wife, Galina Razoumova, added to the cast, and Anna Istomina (Audrey Thomas of Vancouver) and James Starbuck among those who will be missed.

Alexandra Danilova is still the leading lady. Frederic Franklin has been appointed maitre de ballet. Jean Yazvinsky continues as régisseur, with Mr. Lazovsky assisting. Petty Officer Igor Youskevitch will appear if leave can be arranged.

Except for the two novelties above named, the repertoire is substantially the same as that of last season, with "Prince Igor" (but not "Swan Lake") "Carnaval" (but not "Schéhérazade") dropped for the time being, along with Bronislava Nijinska's non-hits of last season, "Etude" and "Ancient Russia." Fokine's "Les Elfes," too, is suspended for a time, and the ancient "Coppélia" returned to bloom anew.

* * *

As announced the fall repertoire stands: "Coppélia" (three acts); "Swan Lake," "The Bluebird," "Pas de Deux from The Magic Swan," "The Nutcracker" (three acts), "Les Sylphides," "Schéhérazade," "Igrouchki," "Le Beau Danube," "Gaîté Parisienne," "Chopin Concerto," "Snow Maiden," "Cuckolds' Fair," "The Red Poppy," "Rodeo," "Serenade" —a proven program—and the two novelties, "Dance Concerto" and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

Scheduled for the February season is a new ballet, "New Orleans," to a score by Morton Gould, and a "Suite of Dances" to exhibit the talents of the younger members of the company, both as soloists and as choreographers.

But who knows? Any one of these new works might appear during the fall season.

* * *

The "Samba-Jongo"

The Dancing Masters of America, at their annual convention in August, introduced a new dance for the season—"The Samba-Jongo" from Brazil. It is adapted from Walt Disney's Latin-American feature film, "The Three Caballeros," to be released by RKO Radio.

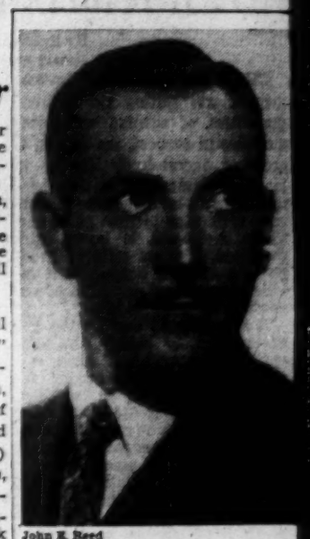
Ary Barroso, composed of "Brazil," wrote the music for "The Samba-Jongo." Its Brazilian title is "Os Quindins De Yaya."

It is expected that the professional teachers who make up the membership of the Dancing Masters will popularize the new dance in their studios and that it will be danced in ballrooms, canteens and other service centers.

"This is not the first time that we have adapted a dance from the movies," Mrs. Anna M. Greene, president of the D. M. of A., said, "Some of our most successful numbers, 'The Carioca' and 'The Continental,' were inspired by Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers films. Also on several occasions, Walt Disney has been our inspiration.

"In featuring 'The Samba-Jongo' from Brazil, we are happy to be able to further the good neighbor policy as well as to give the dance public a timely number which is easy to learn."

M. L.



John K. Reed

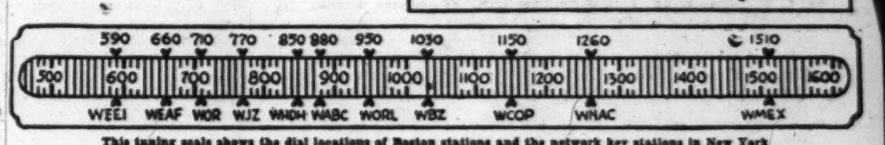
Raymond Bailey

In "Last Stop," melodrama due at the Wilbur Monday.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Tigers baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade: Interview	Drama: Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley: 'Melody in Sky'	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	News: Sports Comments
4:15	Vets' Information	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Tigers baseball game	Sports Comments
4:30	Help Wanted; news	State Dept. of Education	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Louis Armstrong's Or.
4:45		Sage Brush Serenade	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe ..	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden.
5:15	"Victory Notes" ..	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter: sketch	"Off the Record"
5:30	Music; Interviews	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Off the Record"
5:45		"Come to the Fair"	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance..
6:15	CBS World News..	Newscast	"The King's Men"	"Digest": Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports: Band	'Jerry and Sky'	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News: 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Salon Music	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Sinatra, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	Salon Music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr..	Mystery Drama	'Charlie Chan': mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr..	Chester Bowles, talk	drama; with Ed Bagle	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Excursions in Science
8:00	Suspense: Agnes	Ray Henle, news	'Those We Love': drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Moorehead, drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	'Those We Love': drama	Billy Dooley's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Sheriff, drama: News	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		Performance: Variety	"Serenade"	'The Einstein Theory"	Irish Melodies
9:00	Major Bowes Amateur Program	Economic-Politi'l Sanctions on Argentina"	Music Hall: Sonny Tufts	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Liszt
9:15		Dr. Harry Agganis	Wm. Bendix; Fay Wray	"Screen Test"	Wm. Meeder, Organist
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Harry James' Orches.	Edw. E. Horton Show:	"Starlight Serenade":	Classical Album: Liszt
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.; Drama	guest, Billie Burke	Alfredo Antonini, cond.	A Faust Symphony
10:00	"The First Line":	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy; Benay Venuta; P. Van Steeden	Henry Fladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy pgm.	Silver Nocturne		Well-Known People: tlk	Shep Field's Orch.
10:30	Larry Douglas,	Joe E. Brown: Stop or	March of Time: drama;	Parade: Music Roundup	Jan Garber's Orch.
10:45	Ethel Merman: Or.	Go: quiz show	Cmdr. E. M. Snowden	Music Roundup; Wither	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:00	News: Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Art Jarret's Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam ..	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	"Viva, America!"	Fishermen's program ..	Arnold Walter's Symphony Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End; music
11:45	Elisabeth Delkie	Musical pgm.; News	phony G min.; CBC Or.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News: "Azalea"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news.	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	Nelson Bragg, news ..	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie: News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music: News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord: songs	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: News
10:00	'Valiant Lady': sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	"Linda Crockett": sk..
10:15	"Light of World" ..	Music; Listen, Milady..	Robert St. John, news.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30	'Changing World'	Fishermen's program ..	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	'Yankee Tune Factory'	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill" ..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road o Life"; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	'Bright Horizons'	News commentator	Star Playhouse: dr....	Yankee House Party ..	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music ..
12:15	"Big Sister": sk..		"You're Telling Us" ..	News service	"Polka Time": News ..
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Leon Henderson, News	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	'Drifting & Dreaming"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	'Drifting & Dreaming"	Studio program	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's program ..	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper: News
2:00	Portia Faces Life..	Walter Kiernan, news.	"Guiding Light": drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics: music	"Woman in White" ..	Yankee Kitchen	Sports comments
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Betty Crocker, talk	Jane Cowl Series: talk	Music and News
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'A Woman of America'	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena and Tim" ..	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Tigers baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	8 Bells in Boston:	Popular music; Songs..	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	News; Music; Sports ..
4:15	Variety Pgm.; S'gs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Tigers baseball game	Sports comments
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dick Stabile's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	Sage Brush Serenade	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden..
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn" ..	'Chick Carter': sketch.	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	Notes for Victory..	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	Hawaii, 1940	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or. ..	Newscast	E. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music .....
6:30	Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky'	Ted Steele; Novatones..	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Blondie"; comedy sk..	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dinah Shore, songs ....
7:15	We Who Dream: dr ..	"Blondie"; comedy sk..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; "Terry's Tunes'	News service .....
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger":	'Yankee Yarns'	"Quiz of Two Cities" ..	Musical Comedy Songs..
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Quiz of Two Cities" ..	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:00	Chas. Ruggles: Cass	Ray Henle, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:15	Daley: music; gals	"Parker Family": dr ..	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter	Billy Dooley's Orch. ..
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	'The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45	Front": dr.; News	var. show; Interviews	Thin Man": drama	ty': drama; guests	Victor Herbert's Music
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ignorant": comedy.	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn; E. MacGregor; chorus	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Beethoven: Sonata No. 22.
9:15		"Gang Busters"; sketch	"People Are Funny" ..	"Screen Test"	
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Quiz: Art Linkletter ..	Double or Nothing: Quiz	Classical Album: Beethoven: Sonata No. 23.
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Show; J. R. Kipp, mc ..	Show; J. R. Kipp, mc ..	
10:00	Moore-Durante Variety show; orch..	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Network sports	News service .....
10:15		Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Network sports	Beyond Victory .....
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	B. Stern; sports news..	Network sports	Freddie Martin's Orch..
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Bear Adm. Alan G. Kirk	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Art Kassel's Orch. ....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam" ..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Eddie Duchin's Orch. ..
11:30	Dance orchestra ..	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch. ..	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Dance orchestra ..	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch. ..	Day's End; News .....

AMUSEMENTS

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SHE'S A SOLDIER TOO
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Save Waste Paper for War!
A hundred pounds of newspapers will produce fifty casings for 75-mm. shells.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Dark of the Moon," starring Carol Stone. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Tampico," Ed. G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Between Two Worlds." John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "The Curse of the Cat People," Simon Simone. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Slightly Honorable," Pat O'Brien, 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan — "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. "March of Time—Americans All." 10

Connecticut Small Firms Tell Woe of Doing Business

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17—Members of the Connecticut Congressional delegation were given a first-hand report this week on problems being faced by small industrial firms in the State.

The off-the-record session was called by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin at the request of the Manufacturing Committee of the Connecticut War Council which has made a survey of typical small industries in the State and compiled a report showing what the small manufacturer is concerned about. This report was submitted to members of Congress from Connecticut and in addition eight representative manufacturers discussed their particular problem with the Congressional delegation. Approximately 40 persons were at the meeting.

The report submitted to the Congressional delegation was compiled by Miss Eleanor H. Little, a representative of the War Council, who said in the report that there is a strong feeling on the part of the small manufacturer that he is operating in an "unfriendly atmosphere" and is bogged down by excessive governmental restrictions.

Specific grievances, according to Miss Little, include: excessive governmental regulations which are unintelligible, and too legalistic; inability to set up reserve funds for reconversion and modernization because of high taxes; apprehension on competition from newly built Government plants and more efficient plants elsewhere.

Members from Congress attending the meeting included: Senator John A. Danaher (R), Senator Francis T. Maloney (D), and Representatives Joseph E. Talbot (R), B. J. Monkiewicz (R) and John D. McWilliams (R).

The purpose of the conference was to give the Congressional representatives direct information on industrial conditions so that they would be in a position to guard Connecticut's interest in Congress in the consideration of any postwar or reconversion legislation.

Big Building Program

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin this week received a potential State building program from State Comptroller Fred R. Zeller listing construction totaling from $58,096,958 to $62,879,458. The program was a compilation of building requests by various State departments and State institutions and will probably serve as the basis of considering a postwar building program by the state.

Included in the requests were: eight new armories totaling $2,860,000; a highway department building, $1,300,000; health department building $897,000; State Police barracks, $443,000; an addition to the State Library which will house the Brasher paintings of Connecticut birds, $1,350,000; University of Connecticut, $8,160,000 of which more than $3,000,000 has been approved, and various other projects at institutions including new buildings and major repairs.

New Use for Air Signal

The Connecticut Air Raid Warning System will be used to help disseminate warnings of any hurricanes actually believed to be approaching Connecticut, according to State War Administrator Henry B. Mosle. Help has been requested by the United States Weather Bureau, according to Mr. Mosle, who said that the present system of communications designed for spreading news of possible air raids could be used to disseminate news of hurricanes.

P. A. C. Intent on Votes

The Connecticut Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee announced through Harold Senior, member of the committee, this week that the P. A. C. is going to make sure that the 100,000 C. I. O. members in the State are registered and present at the polls in November, Mr. Senior said that the status of 60,000 names of union members was being examined.

He also said that C. I. O. union members are being urged to join the dominant party in their communities and participate in the caucuses. It is generally expected that the Connecticut P. A. C. will endorse and work for the democratic state and national tickets.

Interesting Contest

The featured Congressional contest in the State looms between two women from Fairfield County. Opponents will be Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R), wife of Henry Luce, publisher of Life, Time, and Fortune, and Miss Margaret E. Connors (D), former Assistant Secretary of State, Representative Luce makes her home in Greenwich and Miss Connor practices law in Bridgeport.

Workers' Total Less

State Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald has announced that there were 394,978 persons employed in various industries in Connecticut as of July 1, compared with 440,093 in June, last year, or a decline of 45,115. Mr. Fitzgerald attributed the decline to women leaving industry, and transients going back home to take jobs or work on their farms. Of the total number of persons employed at present in Connecticut 144,000 are women, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

Meanwhile, it is known that some large plants are cutting down their number of workers in order to meet reduced requirements as the result of cutbacks. Bristol reported the highest gain in workers, 200, during the past month. Substantial declines for the month were reported by Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury.

Sure Cools You Off!

That's the Impression These Boys at a Y. M. C. A. Camp in Plymouth Give "Pilgrimland." Can't you feel the cool water; and you don't mind the splashing.

Just a happy few of the 700 children from Greater Boston who enjoy a two weeks' vacation at one of the four Y. M. C. A. Union camps in

Maine Fires Checked By Bulldozers

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 17 (AP)—Fire fighters went into nearly inaccessible country with bulldozers today in an attempt to plow a line to halt a forest blaze sweeping around the north end of Mattaseunk Lake near Medway.

Forest Commissioner Raymond E. Rendall said that the men had an even chance of stopping the big fire which has ravaged a trackless area with a 35-mile perimeter between the lake and the Millinocket-Mattawamkeag road.

Soldiers were working with regular crews trying to halt the flames from spreading into dense pulp stands beyond the lake.

Fires which have burned between 3,000 and 4,000 acres each at a chain of ponds near the Canadian border and at Eastbrook were reported being "held"—although only rain would put them out.

"We're holding most of the big ones and getting the small ones before they become big," Mr. Rendell said of the widespread fires, some 40 of which are ravaging a central Maine belt.

By nightfall yesterday, more than 10,000 acres of woodland had been blackened and thousands of cords of cut pulpwood reduced to ashes.

The big Kennebago blaze was reported held in check for the second day on the north and east fronts, but flames still swept southward into Seven Ponds Township.

A 1,500 acre blaze at Amherst broke out anew south and east of Fletcher Bluff, threatening hundreds of cords of cut pulp in near-by holdings of C. J. Webber.

Seabees joined the woods battle, with 400 of them going to the aid of crews fighting a Federal wild life area fire at Edmunds.

Biggest fire in acreage burned was at Eastbrook where a week-old blaze had swept 3,600 acres and still was advancing, although under control.

Mr. Rendall said that destruction of thousands of cords of cut pulp represented an irreplaceable loss in manpower to Maine's paper industry.

German Who Fled Fort Devens To Lose All Camp Privileges

Loss of all privileges, including extra-pay work, good food, and restricted liberty, face Heinz Jacob, German prisoner of war, Hermann Göring Division, today following his capture by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on Boston Common. Turned over to the Army, the German prisoner of war will be tried by an Army court-martial and sentenced immediately, according to officials at the First Service Command.

Escaping from the P. O. W. camp at Fort Devens last Saturday, Jacob, hitch-hiked his way to Boston and has been enjoying the local beaches during the heat wave. His date with a woman war worker last night led to his discovery, after he had disclosed his identity in an attempt to prove his innocence of assault as charged in press accounts.

Had this German prisoner been detected while attempting to escape, he would have been the target of sharpshooting escort guards, after the required "halts" had been given. On reaching public areas however, Army officials pointed out that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is charged with the responsibility of his capture and return to the Army.

One of the most potent factors in bringing about the capture of escaped prisoners of war is the newspaper publicity, which—as in this case—has been effective. Army officials appreciate this aid but would like to point out that the stories are in the "man bites dog" category and do not mean that prisoners are escaping in large numbers.

In order to use the manpower of the prisoners of war, a policy of "calculated risk" has been adopted, Army officials point out. With thousands of prisoners engaged in the pulp industry in New England, and on the food front throughout the nation, this policy seemed justified when during a recent period there were no prisoners at large. At the present time an unofficial estimate placed at 10 or 15 the number of escapees in the United States.

Punishment of these making good their escapes is regulated by international agreement. This definitely does not allow any bodily punishment, but permits sentencing for terms of solitary confinement, bread and water diet, and loss of other privileges.

Instances where escapes have been unsuccessful have resulted in the killing of the prisoners, although Army officials explained that the reputation of the escort guards as marksmen usually bring the prisoners back at the first "halt."

Newburyport Airman Commended

Rescuing airmen forced down at sea, directing battle-injured planes to emergency landing fields, Capt. Fred W. Graf of Newburyport has won commendation from Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle, commanding the 8th Air Force, based in England.

Singled out for mention by General Doolittle was the instance of a bomber crew rescued 10 minutes after their air craft crashed—landed in the North Sea, 35 miles from the English coast.

Captain Graf is senior air-sea rescue controller of the 8th Air Force. Using a specially reserved radio channel, the Newburyport airman listens for distress calls, fixes the position of the plane, sends out compass bearings directing the plane to the nearest field, or speeds rescue launches or amphibious planes.

Block Party

Tonight will see the second block party of 1944 for servicemen and women held in Copley Square under the direction of the United Service Organizations — Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Canteen refreshments will be provided by the Boston School Teachers Asociation. More than 3,000 oldiers, sailors and marines are expected to enjoy the party assisted by the Junior Hostesses of the U. S. O.

Hears From Sister

News that his sister Frances was well and in France was a welcome surprise to Charles Hyde of Waban who heard a radiocaster refer to her while speaking from the South of France invasion coast, Tuesday.

This was the first word the Bay State businessman had received of his sister since November, 1942. A former resident of Plainfield, N. J., Mr. Hyde explained that his sister had left the United States in 1907 and had married Count Horace Guicciardi in 1926.

Bay Staters Commended

Four Bay State aviators, piloting Mustangs in the 8th Air Force, have been commended for participation in low-level attacks which destroyed 20 enemy aircraft and damaged 19, by Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Auton, fighter wing commander, according to dispatches from England.

Members of the 8th Fighter

War Activities of New England

Command P-51 Mustang group, commanded by Col. William J. Cummings, Jr., of Lawrence, Kansas, the Massachusetts aviators are Capt. Frederick W. Kelley of Arlington, Lieut. Robert T. Bradley of South Groveland, Lieut. Harry W. Pardee, Jr., of Arlington and Lieut. William Winn, Jr., of Burlington.

Despite elaborate camouflage of the German airfield and planes south of Paris, the attack was carried out with a "maximum of success."

Flying Crosses Given

Fourteen New Englanders are among the personnel of the 8th Army Air Force receiving Distinguished Flying Crosses in a recent Army announcement. First Lieut. John M. Carella of Hartford is from Connecticut, Staff Sergeant Leon M. Lawrence is from Newfane, Vermont.

Eleven of these were from Massachusetts. They are: First Lieuts. Ralph E. Courtemanche of Fitchburg, Arnold W. Goodman of Malden and John J. Kelly of Boston.

Staff Sergeants Paul V. Bertochi of Somerville, John H. Briana of East Boston, Lee Dotson of Buzzards Bay, Edmond J. Patenaude of Fairhaven, and Milton H. Phillips of East Boston.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Cocuzzo of Boston, and Technical Sergeants Jean A. Beaulieu of Salem, and Arthur S. Cruff of Brockton.

Brookline Air Pilot Reported Missing

Ensign William Tuthill Bayley, Naval aviation pilot, has been reported missing since Aug. 5, when his plane, on a routine training flight, was last reported 15 miles off Atlantic City, N. J., according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm W. Bayley of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Bayley is an editorial-page writer and editor on The Christian Science Monitor.

While Navy planes and crash boats scoured the area for days, there was no trace of the missing plane, which was believed to have crashed into the sea. The possibility exists, however, that the pilot may have been picked up by a passing ship bound for a distant port and unable to break radio silence.

Ensign Bayley won his wings and commission at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1942 and served a year in the Hawaiian Islands. Returning to the mainland he was assigned to a radar training detachment in New Jersey.

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RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

Sharon Man Gets High Honor Again for Amateur's 'Glads'

Boston's only midseason flower show, the twenty-fifth anniversary exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society, continues today at Horticultural Hall at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues. Three principal exhibition rooms in the Hall are filled with handsome spikes running the gamut of all tints, colors, and shades.

In its lists of awards announced yesterday the Gladiolus Society gave its twenty-fifth anniversary award and scroll to Wendell W. Wyman, of Sharon, Mass., former Foreman of the composing room of The Christian Science Monitor, for the best basket of 25 spikes of one variety in the whole show. Mr. Wyman was also awarded the Gold Medal Certificate, first prize, of the N. E. G. S. for the best display of 25 varieties.

The President's Award for the best amateur basket was given to Fred Moeller, of Wellesley.

Seabrook Nurseries, Seabrook, N. H., won first prize in the 150-square feet commercial display class, the Gold Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It also won the Seabrook Trophy, donated by Louis G. Rowe, founder of the Seabrook Nurseries, for the best display.

In the retail florists' class, the Carbone Trophy and first prize for the best Birthday Anniversary Table was awarded to Melrose Florist Company, Melrose. The Florist Gardeners' Special Exhibit on the Stage was awarded the Silver Medal of the N. E. G. S. and the vote of thanks of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

C. D. Fortman, of Tyler Hill, Penn., won the Best Amateur Advanced Spike in Show award, the Huff Trophy, with the variety "Leading Lady"; the Advanced Amateur Sweepstakes, J. Elton Carter Trophy; the Best Spike, Amateur or Advanced Divisions, George L. Hunt Trophy; the New England Gladiolus Society Amateur Championship for the most points; and the Bancroft Winsor Trophy, first prize, for the Best Collection of Eight Recent Introductions, 1941-44, inclusive.

Awards announced last evening included:

150 sq. ft. Commercial Displays—Seabrook Nurseries, Seabrook, N. H., Gold Medal Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Gold Medal New England Gladiolus Society; Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vt., Gold Medal and Cultural Certificate Mass. Horticultural Society, Gold Medal New England Gladiolus Society; Pasquale Vasaturo, Medfield, Silver Medal New England Gladiolus Society.

50 sq. ft.—Flying Cloud Farms, New Bedford, Bronze Medal New England Gladiolus Society.

Retail Florists Display Classes:

Carbone Trophy and 1st prize for best Birthday Anniversary table awarded to: Melrose Florist Company, Melrose; 2d. Eastmans Flower Shop, Newtonville; 3d. F. W. Holbrow Company, Dorchester.

Brockton Agricultural Trophy for best Anniversary display awarded to: Sec. A. 1st. Clebick Bros. Florists, Lynn; 2d. F. A. Holbrow Company, Dorchester; 3d. Symphony Flower Shop, Boston. Sec. B. 1st. DeVitas Conservatories, Wakefield; 3d. Barnaby Inc., Brockton.

Florists Gardeners Special Exhibit on Stage, Silver Medal, New England Gladiolus Society, Vote of Thanks, Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Award: Scroll of Massachusetts Horticultural Society to best basket or vase, 25 spikes, on variety, in whole show—Wendell W. Wyman, Sharon.

Seabrook Trophy for best display won by Seabrook Nurseries.

President's Award, Champion Amateur Basket, Fred Moeller, Wellesley.

Villa Park Men's Club of Illinois, Bronze Medal for most points in Vegetable Classes—L. G. Bruggemann, Hingham, who won a special prize Massachusetts Horticultural Society for best basket collection of vegetables.

The Championship Vase for best three spikes, open classes, won by James Milo of Plainville, Conn.

East Bay Society Trophy for sweepstakes Formal Classes, C. A. Everett, Chelmsford.

A. L. Stephen Trophy for sweepstakes Giant and Large Flowered, Open Classes, won by James A. Milo, Plainville, Conn.

New England Gladiolus Society Perpetual Trophy sweepstakes, Medium, Informal, Open Classes, won by Gaston E. Loubris, Wakefield.

New England Gladiolus Society National Color Class Championship sweepstakes, most open classes, James A. Milo, Plainville, Conn.

Advanced Amateur Sweepstakes, J. Elton Carter Trophy, won by C. D. Fortman, Tyler Hill, Penn.

Most Points Advanced Amateur informal type classes, the James H. Odell Trophy, won by L. G. Gruggemann, Hingham.

Best Advanced Amateur Spike in show—The Huff Trophy—won by C. D. Fortman, Tyler Hill, Penn., with variety "Leading Lady."

Amateur, most points, formal — The Shepardson Trophy — won by L. G. Bruggemann, Hingham.

The Munson Trophy for most points Amateur Informal Classes, won by L. G. Bruggemann, Hingham.

Best Spike Amateur or Advanced Amateur divisions and George L. Hunt Trophy won by C. C. Fortman, Tyler Hill, Penn.

New England Gladiolus Society National Amateur Championship for most points, won by C. D. Fortman, Tyler Hill, Penn.

Novice Sweepstakes and Hullibarger Trophy won by Fred Moeller, Wellesley.

Best Entry Novice Division won by Fred Moeller, Wellesley, variety "Corona," winning Peter Robertson Trophy.

The Junior's Sweepstakes and Bork Trophy—Won by Miss Frances Everett, Chelmsford.

Collection of 25 Different Varieties—1, Gold Medal N. E. G. S. won by Wendell W. Wyman, Sharon; 2, Silver Medal, N. E. S. G., won by W. H. Corcoran, Dover, Mass.; 3, Pasquale Vasaturo, Medfield.

Best Collection 8 recent Introductions 1941-44, inclusive—1, The Bancroft Winsor Trophy won by C. D. Fortman, Tyler Hill, Penn.; 2, Pasquale Vasaturo, Medfield.

Best Collection New England Originations, Mass. Dept. of Agriculture Trophy—1, L. G. Bruegemann, Hingham; 2, Pasquale Vasaturo, Medfield.

Trustees Award of Gold Medal—Certificate for Originality of Display—Won by Pasquale Vasaturo, Medfield.

Recreation For Service People

Thursday, August 17, 1944

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968. (Open daily, noon to 8 p. m., Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.)

Baseball (Tomorrow): Fenway Park, 3 p. m. Red Sox vs. Tigers.

Dances, With Orchestras, Hostesses: 8 p. m. North Station Club, Commonwealth Kope's, Ruggles Street Club, Broadnax's, Esplanade Club, "on the River" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets, Open-Air dancing.

Informal Party: Army and Navy Officers' Club. 8 p. m.

S. S. Port O' Fun: Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Open-Air Dancing.

Bridge Tournament: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

"Truth or Consequences": J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Prizes. Free photos.

U. S. 'Puts Heat' On Fur-Lined Suit

While most of Boston sweltered Aug. 15, one Boston man apparently prepared for the winter by smuggling out a fur-lined suit from the Army Base, it was disclosed today.

In an arraignment before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the United States District Court, Albert S. LeCourt, father of four children, was charged with the theft of a Government-owned fur-lined suit from a vessel moored at the Army Base in South Boston.

Mr. LeCourt pleaded not guilty, the case was continued to Aug. 24, and bail was set at $500.

Assistant United States Attorney Gerald J. McCarthy testified that Mr. LeCourt who is a rigger employed by an Atlantic Avenue concern which has access to vessels at the Army Base, went aboard the vessel Aug. 15, visited the crew's quarters, and took the suit. Mr. LeCourt brought the suit ashore and put it on a truck, Mr. McCarthy said. When the truck was halted at the gate, the sentry discovered the suit and Mr. LeCourt was arrested, Mr. McCarthy continued.

Mr. LeCourt is said to have signed a statement admitting the theft of the suit.

Traditions Tumble At 'Sub' Base As First Wave Arrives

Continued from Page 1

Storekeeper, Second Class, and making him available for transfer to duty on one of the fighting fronts. In 14 months of Navy duty, Miss Martin has advanced in rating from Seaman, Second Class, in which grade she was graduated from the Waves Training School at Hunter College, New York City. She served in the Navy Department, Washington, then requesting duty nearer home. Her mother is Mrs. Charles Joseph Martin, of Stamford, Conn., and her father was a prominent attorney in New Haven until his passing in 1931.

According to Storekeeper Jumonville, who hails from Louisiana and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Antonine Jumonville, Baton Rouge, this replacement is just as it should be. "Look," he said, "a Yankee takes over so a Rebel can go out and fight. Isn't that the way to finish this thing off fast?"

Democratic Convention Set Sept. 23 in Boston

The annual convention of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention will be held Sept. 23 in Boston, it has been announced.

John F. Cahill of Everett will be chairman of the Convention Committee. The convention hall and hotel for the annual convention banquet will be announced later.

Mr. Cahill will meet with members of the Party's state ticket at a luncheon at the Parker House next Monday to select a keynoter for the convention, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, announced.

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★UNIFORM COMPANY★
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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Patton Blitz Hits 35 Miles From Paris

Continued from Page 1

tion. They siezed Druex, cathedral-spired Chartres, Chateaudun, and Orleans in gains 60 to 80 miles eastward from Le Mans.

At least one column crossed the Eure River barely 20 miles from the Seine in a swift threat to box in the fleeing German Seventh Army against that river. General Patton's lightning thrusts also carried hard against the inland flank of the German 15th Army holding the Pas de Calais coast above Normandy.

Front dispatches said General Patton was meeting only neglible resistance.

Dreux is 40 miles due west of Paris and only 35 miles from the Capital's suburb of Versailles. Chartres is 20 miles south of Dreux. Orleans is 65 miles below the Capital.

The fall of Chartres was announced officially in the field.

If the American drive turned south from Dreux, it might pin up against the Seine the Germans fleeing the Falaise pincers. Seine bridges have been wrecked by Allied bombs.

Canadian infantry and tanks captured Falaise and pushed 1,000 yards south, field dispatches said, narrowing the pincers to seven miles even as the American First Army chopped off the entire western end of the pocket.

Supreme Headquarters said there was hard fighting east of Falaise.

One German radiocast asserted the Canadians had crossed the Dives River, which runs five miles east of Falaise, in a southeastern drive. Nazi radiocasts admitted the possibility that the new Allied eastward drive might trap Germans against the Seine or the Channel.

South France:

Allies Within 10 Miles Of Toulon and Cannes

On the west of the landing in South France, the Allied invasion forces drove within 10 miles of the historic old fortified naval base of Toulon. On the east, they were within 10 miles of the picturesque resort of Cannes. The invaders, spearheaded by three veteran American divisions and supported by heavily armored French forces, had seized an area of approximately 500 square miles.

The German communiqué said the Allies already had penetrated Cannes. German radiocasts reported air-borne troops had landed northwest of Cannes and entered the town after fierce fighting. Although the Germans declared they were shelling the town from near-by heights, radiocasts indicated they had little hope of holding the town where Napoleon landed in 1815 to begin his famous 100-day campaign.

The Allied announcement listed nine other towns in Allied hands—the coastal towns of St. Tropez, Ste. Maxime, St. Raphael, Fréjus, and Le Lavandou, and the inland communities of Le Muy, Le Luc, Lorgues, and Collobrieres.

"The swift advance of American and French troops inland continues and numerous additional villages and towns have been taken," Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Seventh Army leader, declared.

"All elements of the beachhead forces have been joined to form a continuous front arching inland with anchor points over 50 air-line miles apart. The beachhead itself now embraces some 500 square miles.

"Junction with strong air-borne units dropped far behind the enemy lines before dawn on D-Day has been effected.

"French and American reinforcements, including armor, are pouring ashore. Casualties continue exceptionally light."

The junction of assault infantry which landed from the sea and the huge air-borne force indicated that the Allies had reached inland communication arteries which the parachute troops had been assigned to block, and that these henceforth would be available for the swift funneling of men and supplies into the rugged Alps of Provence in the drive northward.

American infantry previously linked up with French Commandos who had landed on the flanks of the main invading force to block side avenues to the beachheads.

Prime Objectives Seized by Allies

It thus was evident that the Allies within 48 hours after their landing had achieved an astonishing success in seizing the primary requisites for a large-scale operation.

With tanks and mighty M-10 tank destroyers ashore, it also was evident that General Patch was in a position to weather the greatest danger ahead—the period in the first 72 hours when the enemy might mass armored reserves to make a counterattack.

But so far, there was little evidence to show that the Germans were massing for such counter-attacks.

Thunderbolts intercepted and destroyed one convoy of 50 enemy motor trucks towing field guns toward the battle area, leaving at least 42 of the vehicles in flames and the others damaged.

On the contrary, there were signs that the Germans were preparing uneasily for an extension of Allied landings.

Crews of British Bostons and Baltimores reported fires early Aug. 17 in Nice Harbor (which the Germans already have said they were evacuating). These apparently were from German demolitions near the Italian border.

Enemy transport columns also were seen moving out of Genoa, the historic port of Northern Italy where there were heavy Allied preinvasion bombings. These were going westward, apparently to protect Nazi-held Italy behind the Gothic line.

Smaller-scale enemy movements also were seen between Nice and Imperia, on the coast just inside the Italian border.

Other fires were reported roaring along the Italian Riviera.

Air War:

RAF Batters Baltic Ports

Nearly 1,200 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes battered the Baltic seaports of Kiel and Stettin and other objectives in Germany the night of Aug. 16-17 in an attack co-ordinated with the Russian drive on East Prussia.

At the same time, Mosquitoes pounded enemy aircraft behind the Western Front and dumped block busters on Berlin for the third successive night.

The heavy bombers encountered unusually light fighter opposition at the widely separated ports—proof of the effectiveness of the tremendous attack on airfields and parked planes in Western Germany and the Low Countries by nearly 2,000 American and British bombers only 36 hours earlier.

Stettin is the chief Baltic port used by the Germans for supplying their troops in Finland and is on the upper flank of the Russian Front. The city, with a pre-war population of about 270,000, is the site of oil refineries and chemical industries.

Kiel, about 200 miles west of Stettin, is a naval base and shipbuilding center.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Three Miles From East Prussia

Russian troops are within three mile of the East Prussian frontier, attacking on both sides of the Lithuanian town of Virbales with strong tank and plane support, the German communiqué made known Aug. 17.

"Fierce fighting continues," the German communiqué said.

Virbales lies 40 miles east of the East Prussian rail center of Insterburg, where iron-foundry and machine-tool products are hauled away by five rail lines. It is 92 miles from Königsberg, the East Prussian Capital.

Troops of Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky have been engaged in a violent battle with the Germans within seven to ten miles of the East Prussian frontier are more than two weeks, and the German communiqué announcement was the first intimation that they had started moving forward after reducing German reserves.

Other Russians imperial the wild Masurian Lake country of East Prussia on the south, and last were reported knifing through a 15-mile fortified belt within 27 miles of the communications hub of Lyck.

The enemy also reported Russian progress in the Carpathian slopes, saying "the Soviets are attacking northwest of Krosno," a South Polish city 21 miles north of the Czechoslovak border. That advance threatened the Polish cities of Tarnow and also posed a flanking menace to Krakow. Other troops to the northwest of Krosno are within 35 miles of Krakow, fifth city and ancient capital of Poland. Bitter "offensive and defensive fighting" was reported in the big bend of the Vistula River.

Continued Russian advances were reported by the Germans "west of Lake Pskov," where the Russians are compressing and hacking away at a trapped German force estimated as high as 30 divisions. Some evidence that the Soviets were attempting a flanking thrust across Lakes Peipus and Pskov was found in the German assertion that "11 fully laden ferryboats" were sunk by Nazi planes.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's troops have abandoned Ossow, populated place seven miles northeast of Praga, Warsaw suburb, in the face of heavy German counterattacks by tanks and infantry, the Soviet communiqué said Aug. 16. It was the first announced Red Army setback of the summer offensive.

The Germans sent large forces of tanks and infantry against the Red Army line east of Praga, and Ossow was given up by the Russians "after stubborn engagements," the communiqué said.

Pacific:

Allied Bombers Blast Philippines

Allied bombers in new blows at the Philippines and the Spice Islands raided Davao, on Mindanao, and destroyed 11 airplanes at Halmahera, Headquarters announced Aug. 17.

Patrol planes have attacked Mindanao half a dozen times this month. Prior to the end of July, the Philippines had been beyond effective Allied bomber range since April, 1942.

Heavy and medium bombers joined in attacks upon Lolobata Airdrome on Halmahera Aug. 15, in which 11 Japanese planes on the ground were destroyed or seriously damaged.

Halmahera, steppingstone from New Guinea to the Philippines and once one of the mightiest Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific, was characterized by Gen. Douglas MacArthur this week as "practically neutralized" by bombing attacks.

The Japanese made no attempt to intercept the bombers Aug. 15, and the planes went on to attack coastal installations and enemy shipping. Low-flying Mitchells sank a small freighter and several fully laden coastal vessels. Anti-aircraft fire at some points was intense.

Southwest of Halmahera, patrolling Liberators scored two direct hits on a 3,000-ton freighter-transport.

Italy:

Relative Quiet Reigns at Front

Relative quiet reigned on the Italian Front Aug. 16 as artillery activity and sniping tapered off and the Allied Military Government moved in food for the civilian population in liberated areas in Florence.

The Allied communiqué said there was "no change in the situation" on the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts. Eighth Army troops, however, have finished mopping up an enemy pocket in Empoli, 25 miles west of Florence on the south bank of the Arno River.

Robot Bombs:

Heavy Barrage Strikes London

One of the heaviest night barrages of flying bombs in two weeks hit London Aug. 16.

The attacks were resumed at dawn as the rescue work continued.

For several hours the Nazis sent waves of robots across the Channel at frequent intervals. RAF fighters stopped some of the missiles.

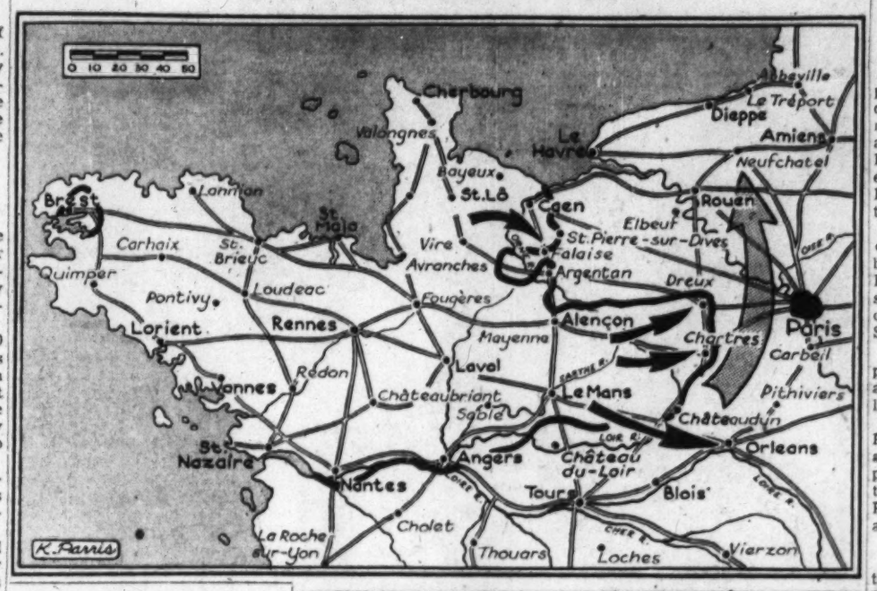
At some places on the southeast coast, bathers and picnickers carried on while antiaircraft shells sprayed the sea for a mile or so offshore.

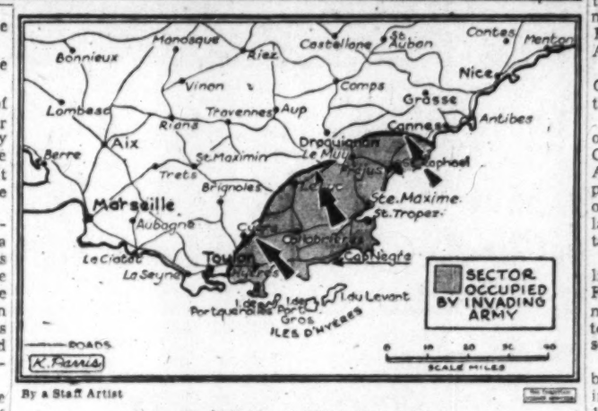
One robot fell on the busy cross streets of one south England town at shopping time Aug. 16. Some persons were standing in line to purchase fish while others waited for busses. The bomb killed a number of them and injured others.

In another town, women waiting in a shopping line rushed to a narrow alley for shelter when a flying bomb plunged toward them. As they reached the alley, the bomb struck a wall above and they were buried in the wreckage.

A robot that fell five yards from a children's hospital blasted every window in the building, but the children and the staff were safe in the basement. Members of the staff left their charges to attend the injured brought to the hospital.

War Moves In France





By a Staff Artist

Allies Roll Ahead With Little Letup

Shaded arrow (above) indicates probable move of Allied forces in North France to operate a wide encircling advance to catch German forces west of Seine. Arrows show advance to Falaise, Chartres Dreux and north of Argentan.

Area occupied by General Wilson's forces in south France (below) indicated by shaded section of map. Arrows tell direction in which invading forces are fanning out.

Paratroopers Make Their Mistake Good

By the Associated Press

On the French Riviera, August 17

Mistakes will happen in amphibious landings, so American paratroopers took the famous resort of St. Tropez when they should have been somewhere inland. I found a group of tough, happy youngsters here this morning, and since they were satisfied, and so was the High Command, there were no kicks coming.

It was cloudy night before last, and navigators went by their so-called precision instruments. At a given time they were supposed to be over the target, so they sent the paratoroopers out. That was at 4 a. m. and three planes full of men landed on the St. Tropez Peninsula, realizing immediately that something was wrong. However, paratroopers have to be resourceful.

The Germans attacked with small arms fire as they came down and several were killed. So the paratroopers pitched in and took St. Tropez.

China:

New Footholds Won at Tengchung

Chinese troops surrounding the walled city of Tengchung, principal Japanese base in western Yunnan Province, launched attacks on all four sides before dawn Aug. 15 and by nightfall had gained additional footholds on both the southwest and northwest, the Chinese High Command said Aug. 17.

Other Chinese forces reached and penetrated into the eastern outskirts of the Burma Road city of Lungling. Enemy troops were driven back after plunging from Lungling in an attempt to relieve Japanese isolated on the peak of a fortified hill commanding the southeast portion of the city.

In Midst of War— Perennial Wheat

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP)—A perennial wheat—planted once and harvested year after year—is claimed by Russian agriculturists. Prof. N. V. Tsitsin has developed several varieties at his experimental institute, and announces that it is now being used in practical field tests on collective farms from Siberia to the Kuban. It has a 60 per cent gluten content but yield per acre was not specified.

[Washington Agriculture Department officials declined to comment until official information was received, but disclosed that similar American experiments had so far met with little practical success.]

Daily Worker Prints Its First War Dispatch

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Communist Daily Worker published today its first dispatch from a war correspondent at the front. The correspondent was accredited to Franch forces in the South, after having been refused permission to report British Army activities.

Nebraskan Seeks to Stop Partial Gas Suspension

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17 (AP)—David D. Williams, Omaha manufacturer, yesterday sought an injunction in Federal court to prevent District Office of Price Administration Director John G. Aldrich from enforcing a gasoline ration suspension order and announced his attorneys have forwarded papers in the case to Senator Kenneth S. W. Henry (R) of Nebraska with a request for a Senate investigation.

In his court petition, Mr. Williams said the local ration board ordered him to surrender coupons for 25 gallons of gasoline because he and his wife made a 30-mile side trip to fish while he was on a business trip in Minnesota.

Norton Heads Valor Legion

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP) — Earle D. Norton of New York City, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, yesterday was elected National Commander of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States.

Frenchmen in Armed Revolt In Southeast France Sector

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Supplied with guns and ammunition dropped by Allied planes, Frenchmen have risen in armed revolt against the Nazis throughout Haute Savoie Province in Southeast France, reports from the French frontier at Geneva said today.

Street fighting also has broken out in the important German bastion of Toulouse, where French partisans have demanded surrender of the Nazis there, according to dispatches from Irun, Spain.

The Irun dispatches gave this picture of the growing revolt against the harassed Nazi overlords:

The partisans have occupied the Pyrenees railway towns of Cloron and Mauleon. Heavy fighting is in progress between German occupation troops and Maquis around Pau and Tarbes, between Oloron and Toulouse.

Thousands Move East

Nearly 10,000 partisans from the Mediterranean foothills are moving eastward toward the Riviera battleground to join Allied forces.

From the French frontier at Geneva came this description of the revolt in Haute Savoie:

Early today fires could be seen on Mt. Saleve just outside Geneva. Just before midnight Allied planes dropped new supplies to feed the battle. A series of supply gliders was said to have landed in the French Jura mountains just after dusk yesterday.

Village after village was liberated during the afternoon. Fighting developed between German soldiers and SS units, adding to the chaos in the Nazi garrisons.

Secret preparations for the battle which began yesterday were inaugurated last Thursday, Aug. 10, when messengers were said to have brought special instructions from Allied headquarters. The French mobilization for the revolt was general, with men from 16 to 60 turning out in villages unoccupied by the Nazis. They hastened to the fighting points.

Route Under Control

Some 13,000 partisans surrounded Annecy. About 400 men captured the bridge of Caille on the highway to Geneva, establishing control of the entire route.

Advices from Spain quoted French partisan reports as saying the principal German reserves for the whole Mediterranean front were concentrated in the Lyon region, where 300,000 men were garrisoned.

The Germans may have trouble in moving these southward to oppose the Allies now stabbing into Southern France because the Maquis control a belt of land extending from Pau in the west to the Swiss frontier, their advices said.

The same source said French patriots were closing in on the Rhone Valley—a logical route for the Allied northward advance from the Mediterranean beachheads—from both East and West.

Germans retained control of Annemasse frontier posts.

Sixty Germans were captured by the French at Thonon, placing the entire plateau between that city and St. Gingolph in the hands of the partisans. Some 450 wounded German troops were found hospitalized at Evian.

A dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said Maquis forces had begun an attack on Fort l'Ecluse. Lieut. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov's Cossacks, in German service, were reported to have left Belfort, 60 miles north of Lake Geneva, and were believed to be moving south in an effort to relieve the German garrisons.

Robots Damage Palace

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Flying bombs have blown out windows in Buckingham Palace and have damaged two other landmarks—Dr. Samuel Johnson's house and Butchers' Hall, it was disclosed today.

The King and the remainder of the royal family were absent when a bomb fell less than a half mile from the Palace early in the morning.

Gliding into a tall ash tree, the robot exploded before it reached the ground. The blast tore out window frames in the Palace and seared the gardens and half-dozen beautiful ash trees.

A small summer house on the royal grounds was wrecked, and the tennis court on which the King used to play before the war was ruined.

It was the second time robot bombs hit near the Palace. Previously a bomb landed in a road outside the Buckingham grounds but caused no damage.

Butchers' Hall, the home of the Worshipful Company of the Art or Mystery of Butchers, is one of the city's oldest livery companies, dating back to 1605. The building was shattered, but its ancient archives escaped damage.

The blast tore the roof from Johnson's house, in Clough Square, off Fleet Street. Dr. Johnson lived there for 10 years, during which he compiled most of his dictionary. Most of the relics in the house had been removed and the building was used recently as a social center for national fire service workers.

China Poppy Story Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, July 28. Delayed—A false report that this party of foreign correspondents, now being conducted through Chinese Communist territory, observed great fields of opium poppies was published on July 14 by the Mengli Agency in Chungking.

The dispatch by the Sian correspondent of the Agency stated: "The press party of Chinese and foreign correspondents changed their route from Shansi to Yenan at a moment's notice and instead of taking the route marked by the Yenan authorities crossed the Yellow River and passed through most secluded villages before getting on the main road. Over all the area through which they traveled opium poppies grew so luxuriously that they formed a spectacle . . ."

It is true that the correspondents took an unexpected route, but we did not see the slightest evidence of any poppy-growing, although this correspondent was told in Government territory close to the Communist border region that peasants there were required to plant 15 per cent of their fields to poppies.

The reason for growing this opium, according to the rumor, is because the Communist armies have not been paid for so long that they used this means to get money to pay the troops.

Having heard this charge, the correspondents were particularly watchful for any indications that such activity might be going on, but saw none. The only crops which they saw in more than 100 miles of travel were grain, vegetables, and cotton. These are cultivated by the troops as part of the program of agricultural and industrial self-support which has been developed in the Communist regions.

Soldiers Get Cards For November Vote

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Army has begun circulating cards for soldiers to fill out if they want absentee ballots for the Presidential election, Col. Thomas R. Kerschner, Army voting officer, announced yesterday.

He said the cards will be given to every member of the armed forces, right up to the front lines in France.

"Everyone will be given an opportunity to vote," he said. "Whether he does or not is up to the individual. The Army is merely providing facilities. It is making no campaign to get soldiers to vote."

A voting officer has been assigned to every company to see that every soldier who wants to vote gets a chance. There is a strict ban on commissioned or noncommissioned officers attempting to influence any other soldier on how to vote, but Colonel Kerschner said there is no restriction on "private and informal discussion of political matters."

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* * * *

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But other ports, too, were growing . . . and some—400-500 miles farther from Europe—were taking away the trade that once had been Boston's. Despite the fact that overseas commerce in and out of Boston trebled in volume, Boston slipped to fourth place by 1908; to sixth by 1920. At the start of World War II, Boston had dropped to seventh place among United States ports in total value of foreign imports and exports.

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Bomb Is a Nazi 'Wuwa'

By Daedalus
Military Aviation Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dödel, Schnörgel, Neger, Father and Son—these are the nicknames under which some of the "secret weapons," more recently introduced by Germany, are popularly referred to inside the Reich.

There is also a collective name in use. They are called "Wuwa," short for "Wunderwaffen," or "wonder weapons."

All three branches of the German Wehrmacht have their special set of wonder weapons. The best known is the German air force's Dödel, or robot plane, which made its first appearance in the middle of last June.

The term "Dödel," by the way, is a somewhat obsolete German slang expression. It denotes a surprising action or a surprisingly produced instrument by which an unfavorable situation is expected to be improved. A rough American equivalent is "trump card."

The Germans have been told by Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels that the robot plane is Germany's answer to the invasion. Though it has taken a high toll of civilians and property, the uninterrupted flow of supplies across the Channel and the mounting successes of the Allied invasion armies show that the Dödel has had hardly any bearing on the course of the war.

Time Running Short

In order to be of more than terror value, the robot plane would have to have its flying range increased far beyond the present maximum of 150 to 200 miles and its explosive charge raised from the present one ton to at least four tons.

German experts probably are working day and night to achieve just this. But time is running short for Germany and chances are that, as a result of the swift Allied advance into France, the robot launching sites will have to be shifted farther inland, thereby reducing the size of the English danger area.

In addition to the Dödel, the Luftwaffe has two more "Wuwas"—the jet-propelled Messerschmitt fighter plane, model 163, ME-163 for short, and what is known as "Father and Son," a strange contraption formed by the tying together of two aircraft.

With construction of the jet-propelled ME-163, the Germans have got a heard-start over a similar Allied model which is likely to come out soon. The ME-163 was sent into action for the first time last July 29, on the occasion of the heavy American attack against the Leuna synthetic fuel plants.

Up to now the Germans have been using the new plane sparingly. Evidence as to its performance is still scant. Preliminary reports emphasize the machine's high speed—probably far in excess of 300 miles per hour—and its unusual climbing ability. It almost appears that the ME-163 is too fast, giving the pilot too little time for aiming, and getting out of control while curving.

"Father and Son" Weapon

"Wonder weapon" No. 3, "Father and Son," consists of a ME-109 and a Ju-88. The Ju-88 is loaded with about two tons of explosives and semi-permanently attached to the underside of the larger ME-109. The rather combersome looking combination, which is 20 feet high, is maneuvered by the pilot of the ME-109 who operates the engine and steering mechanism of the Ju-88 by remote control.

The idea is for the pilot plane to ferry the two tons of explosives as close as possible to the target and then to release the Ju-88 on a straight course. No reports of encounters with the "Father and Son" team have yet been released from Allied sources. However, advices from Underground sources suggest that most of the pickaback rides attempted so far ended in disaster for both the "father" and the "son."

In connection with the Putsch of July 20, it became known that among Hitler's private planes there were three ME-264's, capable of flying nonstop from Europe to either Japan or Argentina.

Originally the M-264 was intended to be put into mass production and to be sent on bombing missions against the United States. These plans were dropped by the middle of last year.

A few more planes capable of a similar performance are said to be under construction at an aircraft factory in Prague.

They have been identified as Ju-390 models, a long-range 6-engine machine of high cruising speed. Essentially both the ME-264 and the Ju-390 belong in the category of "wonder weapons," though their small number makes their use for other than escape purposes unlikely.

Two Navy Weapons

The German Navy has been given two new weapons in recent weeks—the so-called "torpedo-horseman," a slightly different version of the midget submarines in use in the British and Japanese Navies, and formerly in the Italian Navy; and the "Sprengboote" (literally: blasting boats). Both have proved dismal failures.

The torpedo-horseman which in German navy circles is commonly referred to as "Neger," is a one-man motorboat carrying a torpedo underneath its keel. One of the two torpedo-horsemen flotillas which Rear Admiral Heye organized, the first operated from July 1 to July 23. By that time the unit had suffered such heavy losses that it had to be disbanded.

The second flotilla went into action on the night of Aug. 2-3 when a large assembly of T-boats, torpedo-horsemen, blasting-boats and bomber planes attacked Allied shipping in the Seine Bay. Of the 60 torpedo-horsemen that took part in the attack, only 25 returned.

The "Sprengboote" of which altogether 100 were assembled on the Channel coast under command of Lieut. Capt. Bastian are contrived along the "Father and Son" line. That is to say, they are small vessels, cheaply built and packed with explosives. Like the torpedo-horsemen, the "Sprengboote" are one-man affairs. They operate in pairs, with each two men having one lifeboat between them.

The crew is supposed to run the boats within a few hundred yards of an enemy vessel—or whatever the target may be—and to jump overboard while the boat continues to race full throttle ahead on its set course.

Failures Reported

In the Aug. 2 engagement an estimated 60 of the Sprengboote rammed each other, and the torpedeo-horsemen blew themselves to pieces, instead of the Allied vessels.

Thirty of the remaining 40 Sprengboote made a second sortie in the early hours of Aug. 9. Only four are said to have returned.

The German navy had slightly better success with a contraption enabling U-boats to run on their Diesel-engines while submerged. This device is called "Schnörgel," a slang expression for an elephant's trunk; it is a wide hose, the upper opening of which reaches above the sea surface, while the lower end, inside the boat, is connected with the engine exhaust.

Except in rough sea, the device is said to have functioned quite satisfactorily. Yet it turned out that the Schnörgel cannot be used in the narrow Channel waters where German submarines are most urgently needed at present. Allied planes swarming over the Channel can spot the exhaust hose even more easily than a slender periscope.

The Army's share in "Wuwas" was the midget tank "Goliath," which was operated by remote control. Sometimes the control broke down and the tank turned against its own lines. More often it was disposed of by Allied shellfire.

More lately it has been rumored that an improved crewless tank is about to make its debut. No definite information is available as yet.

Of all the "wonder weapons," only the jet-propelled and the robot planes deserve to be taken seriously. All the other contraptions fall far short of German expectations.

No nation in a thousand years has been able to conquer and hold the Balkans.

Even Germans Joke About Hitler's V-2

By the Associated Press

Irun, Spain, August 15

Even the Germans themselves are now joking about Hitler's so-called secret "wonder weapons."

A Frenchman who crossed the Spanish frontier said he had heard a German officer remark that the Nazi secret weapon V-2 consisted of millions of civilian coats and bicycles. The officer then added: "That's all the German Army needs to vanish."

Strategists of Invasion in the South

British Official Photo, Wide World Photos, Associated Press, Harris & Ewing

Close Teamwork of Allies Shown in Results

Above: Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson (right), Commander in Chief of Allied forces invading France from the Mediterranean, discusses a map with his deputy, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the American forces in the Mediterranean. Below, left to right: Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French commander; Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, air commander; Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commanding Allied ground forces, and Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commanding naval force. The three last-named are American. Carefully laid plans account for negligible losses.

Allied Headquarters Relaxes Reserve on War Movements

Continued from Page 1

public, which feels the results of the Falaise pocket battle are not up to the expectations ordinary people had been led to form.

However much of the German Seventh Army gets away from the Falaise-Argentan gap it seems it is only escaping to fall into another great squeeze in which American armored columns will cut off the retreat to Paris, forcing the already tired and battered German divisions against the lower reaches of the Seine. There they will have no serviceable bridges, but only pontoons and poor barges.

What Happened?

From that squeeze it is thought that elements of the defeated German Seventh Army may attempt to join up with other enemy forces in the Dieppe and Pas de Calais areas.

But what about the annihilation of the Seventh Army which has been predicted in the press ever since the first great pincer move left the Germans behind in a precarious bulge?

What will the Allies have in the bag when the Falaise gap battle finally is over?

Some 300,000 troops was the earlier optimistic report. Now the figure is unofficially put as low as 30,000. Official military quarters here today are insisting it is absurd to assess numbers.

Often this situation has occurred on the Russian front. Unofficial attempts to guess the number of troops which would eventually be annihilated or captured have proved totally inaccurate.

'Tooth Paste' Squeeze

A simile with military authorities here today likens the bulge back of the Falaise gap to a tube of tooth paste. You squeeze the tube and the paste comes out the nozzle. If you close the exit by putting on the cap, or if the nozzle gets gummed up and you continue to squeeze, the paste will burst out all over the place.

At Korsun this summer the Germans were in the same sort of trap. The Russians squeezed and the Germans were strong enough and resolute enough for a large part of their forces to punch their way out. A considerable part of the Germans seems to have been forced out of the nozzle at Falaise along minor roads and lanes under a hail of shells and bombs. Their reward will be to prepare for yet another great squeeze.

The trouble so far as the British public is concerned is that their newspapers—especially the headlines—have led them time and again to expect the annihilation of great German forces.

They are tired of this irresponsible kind of overoptimistic forecast. They don't ask for it.

Pressure Competition

But it seems that the high pressure competition of the free press of this country encourages each newspaper to be continually trying to be a jump ahead of its rivals in bringing the end of the European war nearer.

Some critics have charged Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery with overoptimistic statements from the battlefield. But his message to the troops Aug. 11 does not suggest he went too far. He said, in part: "Today all is well. We are round behind the enemy in many places and it is possible that some of them will not get away. They will fight hard to avoid disaster, that we know. But let us, everyone, make effort to write off this powerful German force. It has caused us no small trouble during the last two months. Let us finish with it once and for all and so hasten the end of the war."

More Exhortation

It seems that the only sentence which might be called overoptimistic in its implications is the last sentence. It may be said to suggest an air of finality about the fate of the German Seventh Army. But even then it was exhortation rather than a prophecy, just as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's special order of the day of Aug. 13, was an exhortation to make this week a momentous one in the history of this war.

In Britain the chief offenders in overoptimism were the Sunday papers of Aug. 13. They brimmed over with end-of-the-war insinuations.

Today in military quarters here there is a new attempt to re-emphasize General Eisenhower's warning that much bitter fighting still remains ahead before Germany is beaten.

The Russians are having difficulties transporting supplies. Similarly in Southern France, its is stressed here today, there is no short-cut round the essential build-up phases of the amphibious operations, even though enemy opposition in initial stages of landing is light, as seems to be the case on the Riviera coast thus far.

Nine Service Stars In Illinois Family Flag

CHICAGO (AP)—Service star No. 9 is in the flag at the Springfield home of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Hines, parents of 10 children.

Their ninth child, Marion Louise, was sworn in Aug. 16 as an ensign in the U. S. Navy, Women's Reserve. She joined one sister and seven brothers in the service. At home is Donald, 14.

Woman Tells Of Time In German Camp

Continued from Page 1

pealed to us as a last resort to spare their civilian feelings!" Miss Coates told me.

"How we prayed for the men in those planes," she added.

News From the Outside

Except for letters and parcels from American and British friends, the camp was entirely cut off from news of the outside world.

"Imagine our delight and joy when a copy of The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 11, 1943, somehow reached the camp," Miss Coates said, with eyes still sparkling at the memory.

This was the first confirmation they had received in print that German rumors, such as "America is losing the war," and "the British are already finished," weren't true.

Three or four other copies of this newspaper reaching the camp after that marked red-letter days in the otherwise dreary, monotonous life of the camp.

Gratitude for Gifts

"It is impossible to express suitably our gratitude for the parcels and letters from British and American friends and Red Cross food parcels," Miss Coates said. "For instance, the almost unendurable cold was relieved by woolen stockings sent by a friend one winter."

Details of the long journey home when for more than a week the train was shunted around Europe were described by Miss Coates.

When Lisbon was reached and they dared to begin to think perhaps that freedom was near they were told that 14 German prisoners had not reached their destination. So a corresponding number couldn't be repatriated. Miss Coates was one of these.

After delaying the boat while tense negotiations went on, Miss Coates and a friend, Miss Marjorie Whitefoot, who had given her place to a stretcher case, were turned off the Drottningholm, on which they had hoped to sail for England. They faced the possibility of return to Germany.

But they at last were taken off on a plane to an unknown destination and found themselves free in England.

Allied Parachute Express; Next Stop Southern France

Continued from Page 1

might be slight, since Allied bombers had been over the main gun positions, radio-detection stations, and searchlights along the French coast during the day, but at the same time they must be prepared for serious trouble.

Final Weather Briefing

They then drifted off to their tents to sleep or chat, and soon after midnight hot drinks and sandwiches were followed by a final weather briefing. Then they went out to their airplanes standing ready in the inky darkness.

I rode in the plane of Group Commander Lieut. Col. Charles H. Young, one of the aces of the Troop-Carrier Command and formerly a civilian air-line pilot—a tall, slim, fair, blue-eyed, quiet-spoken man from Wellington, Kan. Very soon a personal navigational problem arose for me.

Unlike Colonel Young, I have grown sideways more than upwards, and by the time I had put on a parachute, a Mae West life preserver in case of a forced descent to the water, and a flak suit—modern counterpart of the armor worn by the Knights in days of old—Colonel Young's invitation to me to come through the crew passageway into the pilot's cabin whenever I liked rated among the humorous sayings of the week. Certainly it would have been the neatest trick of the week if I had done it.

While I was grappling with this situation, paratroopers climbed into the plane, which looked like an eerie grotto under the red lights of the cabin. As I sat down beside these men with their faces blackened for camouflage purposes, they reminded me of colored minstrel troops. So did some of their conversation en route.

The paratrooper next to me was a French soldier from the region where the paratroopers were about to drop and we chattered away intermittently in French until he went to sleep.

Our take-off was a tricky business in the heavily loaded airplanes over the rough ground of the improvised airfield. One plane, while gathering speed, hit one of the lights defining the flare path, broke the electric circuit, and put out all the rest of the lights. Another swung off the runway altogether, burst into flames, and was burned out, although no one was killed. We saw the wreckage blazing as we circled above the field before setting out for Southern France.

It was a beautiful trip under the blue velvet canopy of a night sky in which the stars were twinkling like myriad little lanterns. Soon the perfect formation of our group was shown by their navigation lights dotted in an even pattern behind us.

So we throbbed on until the coast of France was discernible, with a white line of surf defining it. Until then, there had been no moon.

A few tracer bullets were sent up flashing past our wings by enemy ships near shore. If one had penetrated our gasoline tank, this story could have ended very differently. But one didn't.

And soon the parachutists, with equipment checked and static lines hooked into place, were ready to jump at the flashing of the green signal light.

When they did go, they went fast.

The end man had suddenly asked me to throw out after him a mysterious-looking canvas handbag. So as they shuffled fast down the center of the cabin and took a sharp right turn through the door, I did a sort of Charlie Chaplin act behind them in following with the bag. The peak of the performance was when the bag, caught in the slip stream, jammed again in the far door frame it had been pried off, with my flak suit removed and used as a prodder while tracer bullets from machine guns below streaked past the plane.

It was only a matter of seconds, however. Then I undressed sufficiently to join Colonel Young in the pilot's cabin to see what would happen. We headed inland and took a wide curve to prevent the plane from being silhouetted against the newly arrived moon for the benefit of the gunners in the town where Nazi military headquarters was reported to be.

What happened was nothing. And the ride back was one of the most enjoyable experiences I ever have known. I sat in the copilot's seat and pretended to be piloting the plane as we headed above cotton- and wool-like clouds more or less in the direction of the breaking day. The gray hues gave place to blue and violet pastels, later shot with gold, silver, and red as the sky lightened from dark blue to light blue. Through breaks in the clouds I could see the Mediterranean waters, where the vast invasion traffic was heading toward France.

Inciter of Strike Gets Prison Terms

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17 (AP)—James Aaron Thacker, former President of a United Mine Workers Local Union at Middleboro, was sentenced in Federal District Court here Aug. 16 to two concurrent one-year terms in prison on charges of violating the War Labor Disputes Act in connection with a coal strike at a Government-operated mine in Bell County last year.

At the same time, Judge H. Church Ford dismissed similar charges against Robert L. Hodge, Harlan, Secretary of District 19, U. M. W., and James A. Bates, Pineville, union field worker in District 19. Trials for Mr. Hodge and Mr. Bates, heard by Judge Ford without a jury, were ended yesterday.

Mr. Thacker pleaded guilty July 5 to charges of inciting miners to strike at the Premier Jellico Company mine at Middlesboro last year while that mine was operated by the Federal Government.

Mr. Hodges and Mr. Bates were accused of inciting miners to strike last year at the P. V. & K. Coal Company mine at Lejunior, Harlan County, while it was operated by the Federal Government.

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Dewey Hits Big-Four Peace As 'Cynical Power Politics'

Continued from Page 1

er's statement came simultaneously with clarification by President Roosevelt of the United Nations "no surrender" terms to the Axis as of Carthaginian severity, irrespective of whether the enemy volunteers to lay down arms in advance of total victory.

Later today, Governor Dewey expressed "ernest hope" that Secretary of State Hull's assertion that the "big four" of the United Nations do not contemplate postwar coercion of the rest of the world would prove sufficient assurance that the rights of small countries would be protected.

All Agenda Studied

Governor Dewey's pronouncement on the peace problem issue was based on a two-weeks study of preliminary agenda now severally released on behalf of the American, British and Russian representatives to the oncoming parley and followed telephonic conferences with Republican senatorial leaders.

The latter, regardless of who is peace-time administrator in the White House, have the power in the Congress to block any peace treaty or world organization embodying provisions which, in the Dewey delineation, would "subject the nations of the world, great and small, permanently to the coercive power of the four nations holding this conference."

While unqualifiedly for defeat of Germany and Japan "wholly and conclusively," and for their being rendered premanently powerless "to renew tyranny and attack," as well as for continued military co-operation between the Allies for some time after the war, Mr. Dewey deplores what he sees as "a cynical intention that the four great powers shall continue for all time to dominate the world by force and through individual agreements as to spheres of influence."

Text of Statement

Following is the text of Governor Dewey's statement:

Simultaneously with smashing military victories which bring the day of peace ever nearer, it is good that representatives of the British, Russian and Chinese Governments will meet shortly with our State Department for preliminary discussion of a permanent international organization to maintain the peace. Partial proposed plans have already been made public by the American, British and Russian Governments. The American people are agreed upon the need for world organization. It is a bipartisan objective. It has been repeatedly urged by the Republican Party and its leaders. The future of the world will depend upon the ideals, the sound thinking and the justice of the results achieved at these conferences.

I have been deeply disturbed by some of the recent reports concerning the forthcoming conference. These indicate that it is planned to subject the nations of the world, great and small, permanently to the coercive power of the four nations holding this conference.

In order that there may be no misapprehension, I should like to make clear some fundamentals as I see them. The problem of future peace has two aspects. One relates to Germany and Japan. They must, of course, be wholly and conclusively defeated. More than that, they must be rendered permanently powerless to renew tyranny and attack. Their defeat will be achieved primarily by the united power of Britain, Russia, China and the United States. To insure that Germany and Japan shall never again be able to disrupt the peace of the world, these four allies must maintain their present unity.

Basis of Permanent Peace

I have consistently advocated the maintenance for some time after the war of close military co-operation among the four powers so that if the Germans or the Japanese hereafter seek to evade their disarmament, we may strike quickly, together and with overwhelming might. That is a specific responsibility of the victors. It is an essential part of the winning of the war. This responsibility to keep Germany and Japan disarmed should be shared with liberated peoples, but it cannot immediately be delegated to a world-wide organization while such organization is yet new and untried.

In organizing permanent peace among the rest of the world, after the difficult postwar period, a very different attitude must be taken. In some of these proposals there appears to be a cynical intention that the four great Allied powers shall continue for all time to dominate the world by force and through individual agreements as to spheres of influence. I hope and pray that no such reactionary purpose will be allowed to dominate the conferences, else the peace of the world will as surely as night follows day again be destroyed.

The fact that we four have developed overwhelming power as against our enemies does not give us the right to organize the world so that we four will always be free to do what we please while the rest of the world is made subject to our coercion. That would be the rankest form of imperialism. Such a proposal would be rejected by the American people.

Co-operation of All Peoples

Within the area of peace-loving nations, peace is a task of co-operation among equal and sovereign nations. Forces is essential in any realistic program for the permanent maintenance of peace. But in the long-term solution of international problems, peace and security cannot be left to the sanction of force alone. To leave them exclusively in the hands of a permanent military alliance of four victorious powers would be immoral. It would be a denial of the ideals for which we are fighting.

The millions of Americans are not fighting and dying to dominate the world or impose our will upon freedom-loving people. We are fighting for our own freedom and to establish once and for all the rights of people everywhere to live in peace and freedom, safeguarded from the coercion of more powerful nations.

As Americans we believe with all our hearts in the equality and the rights of small nations and minorities. We believe in the essential equality and dignity of the individual wherever he lives. We believe in his right to freedom as well as our own. We do not believe that we or any other power has the inherent right to control his destiny. We are fighting this war to a victorious conclusion for these very principles. They must not be lost in a cynical peace by which any four powers dominate the earth by force.

Denounces Power Politics

We must not sink into the abyss of power politics. We must rise to a new high level of co-operation and joint effort among respected and sovereign nations to work for and to preserve the peace of the world through all the years to come, based on freedom, equality and justice.

The kind of world organization we seek must concern itself with the basic causes of world disorder. It must promote a world opinion that will influence the nations to right conduct. It must develop international law. It must create an international tribunal to deal with international disputes.

In the kind of permanent world organization we seek, all nations, great and small, must be assured of their full rights. For such an organization, military force must be the servant, not the master. Only thus can we achieve the fellowship of peoples which is the essence of lasting peace. It would be a tragedy if the coming conference among the British, Russians, Chinese and ourselves should be distracted from the task of planning for a genuine world organization for peace by proposals which amount merely to a permanent four-power military alliance to control the world.

To his prepared statement, Mr. Dewey added the following at a news conference:

"If we get off on the wrong foot of cynical power politics, we will have lost the war before we have won it."

Action by China

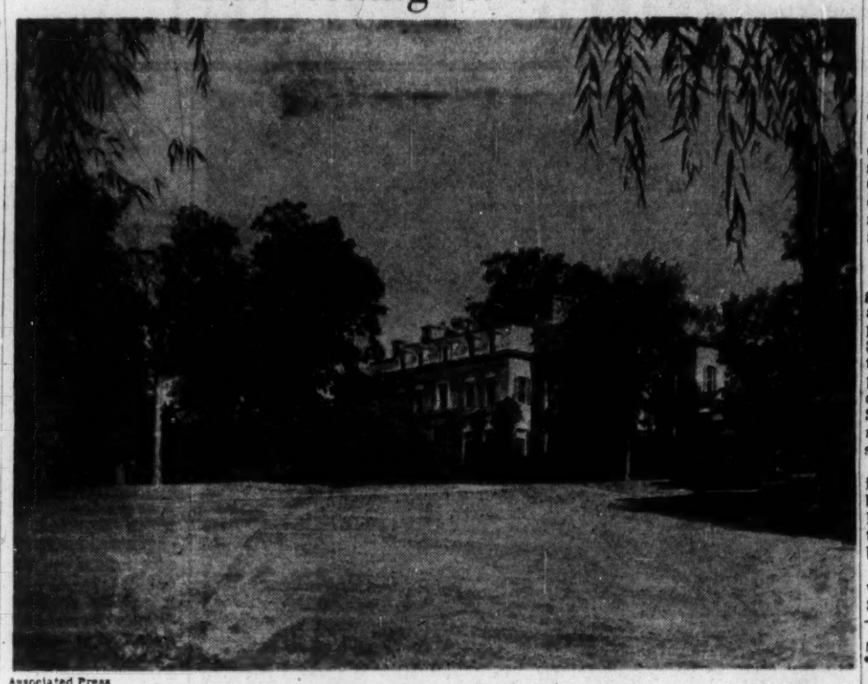
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—China's delegation to the postwar security talks with the United States and Britain will be headed by Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, the Embassy here disclosed yesterday.

China will begin talks with the United States and Britain at the conclusion of Anglo-Saxon conversations with the Russians, scheduled to begin Monday and last about three weeks, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to London, will come to Washington for the historic discussions which may lead to a blueprint for the world peace organization.

China's choice of its Ambassador as chief of the delegation corresponds with Russia's appointment of its Envoy to Washington, Andrei Gromyko, to head the Soviet group. The talks of the United States and Britain with Russia and China are being held separately, primarily because Russia is not at war with Japan.

Victor Hoo, Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will also be a member of the delegation and has already arrived in this country.

Peaceful Setting for Peace Talks



Associated Press

Dumbarton Oaks in Washington

Here, in this famous Georgetown section of the national capital, under stately oaks and spreading elms will gather on Aug. 21 representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia for preliminary discussion of postwar peace planning. The estate has a swimming pool.

Hull Denies 'Power Politics'; All Nations in Plan's Scope

Continued from Page 1

as far as we know, by any of the other Governments."

He disclosed that the American State Department is already well advanced with its plans to follow the present four-power meeting with a full-dress conference with all the United Nations, that these plans have already been discussed with the "big four" who are reported to be sympathetic to the proposal, and that it will probably be held in Washington this fall.

He announced that he would welcome a personal conference with Governor Dewey or with any of his foreign policy advisers in order to sit down together in a nonpartisan spirit to bring about a maximum meeting of minds on how best the nations can work together to prevent another world war.

In response to a question, Mr. Hull said that John Foster Dulles, who is an adviser to Mr. Dewey, had come to the State Department to join in those talks.

Statement by Hull

The text of the Secretary's remarks upon the statement which Mr. Dewey issued in Albany last night read as follows:

"Governor Dewey can rest assured that the fears which he expressed in his statement are utterly and completely unfounded.

"No arrangement such as described by him, which would involve a military alliance of the four major nations permanently to coerce the rest of the world, is contemplated or has ever been contemplated by this government, or, as far as we know, by any of the other governments.

"In the Moscow Declaration, the four nations placed themselves on record as advocating a "general international organization, based on the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership of all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security; this statement was embodied in the Connally resolution passed in the United States Senate by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 85-5."

"The meeting at Dumbarton Oaks is for the purpose of a discussion among the signatories of the Moscow declaration as to the most feasible and desirable methods of establishing the kind of organization envisaged in that declaration and in the Senate resolution preliminary to similar discussion and early conference among all the United Nations and other peace-loving countries, large and small.

"Any reports to the contrary are absolutely without foundation in fact.

Hull Invites Talks

There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Hull's eagerness to see Mr. Dewey and other leading Republicans and qualified persons inside and outside the Government in working out an all-American foreign policy is wholly devoid of political considerations.

The Secretary is strongly of the opinion that no one political party in the United States can swing the world security movement which is essential to the future peace and that unless common agreement is reached outside the area of political controversy as to what can and should be done the bottom may be dropped out of the American side of the peace organization.

Mr. Hull believes that the whole human race at this hour faces the gravest crisis in all its experience and that those who are on the scene of action have the responsibility of saying which way the world is going to go at this time. He believes that the statesmen of today must succeed at the great task of building a durable, just peace or be counted the most colossal failures of any generation of all time.

He finds himself in agreement with Mr. Dewey that the safety and prosperity of the large and small nations are tied intimately together.

Mr. Hull is convinced that close collaboration between America and Russia is imperative in the interests of both countries and he is hopeful that American public opinion will demonstrate its alert awareness of the importance of fullest participation in the peace and will support that objective outside and beyond all party politics in the interests of the whole nation.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, called Mr. Dewey's statement a "timely warning."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, termed Mr. Dewey's statement "a Luftwaffe air attack" on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference before its opening.

In a formal statement, Senator Connally asserted that: "Upon the basis of mere unconfirmed rumor" as to what may occur at the conference, "Governor Dewey's statement is calculated to handicap the conference in advance and threatens the injection of partisan politics."

Senator Elmer Thomas, (D) of Oklahoma, said: "Dewey's remarks are strangely reminiscent of the Republican chant of the last war. It sounds like a theme song of isolation. If the big powers don't get together and form an organization with power to back it up, certainly the little fellows can't be expected to do anything. They (Republicans) are beginning to sidestep, question and straddle. Whatever is proposed from now on will be opposed by Dewey."

Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico: "Governor Dewey is to be commended for expressing opposition to a mere military alliance as an effective means to preserve the peace of the world. I truly hope he and the responsible leadership of his Party will now come out for and strongly support world organization of all peace-loving nations, backed with force to prevent aggression and the use of which for such purpose will never be in doubt."

Allies Plan Feeding Europe Postwar Surplus War Food

Continued from Page 1

has been due to unforeseen changes in shipping schedules.

In reply to Senator Ferguson's query why such food could not be sold to the public before it spoiled, Colonel Olmstead replied: "Because Congress has passed laws saying that the price has to be supported."

Other Issue Deferred

The National Defense Investigating Committee, formerly known as the Truman Committee, had planned to hear W. L. Clayton, Surplus Property Administrator, today, on other phases of postwar property disposal, but he was called to a closed hearing of the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee considering a bill on the subject.

The House, meanwhile, is working on a surplus property disposal bill, but with only a handful of legislators on the floor most of the time during the two days of debate.

Major issue in the House is whether the $50,000,000,000 to $75,000,000,000 surplus government property shall be sold after the war through regular trade channels or at the discretion of a Surplus Property Administrator.

On the human side of postwar preparation, the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday received indication from James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, that the Administration is still supporting a federalized unemployment compensation plan against the George states' rights measure passed by the House last week.

Favors Compromise Plan

Mr. Byrnes advocated nation-wide Federal standards bringing compensation payments up to a maximum of $20 a week for at least 26 weeks.

This plan represents a compromise between the George bill, which left standards in State hands, and the Kilgore bill, with a maximum of $35 a week paid for as much as two years.

House backers of the Kilgore bill, led by Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, have called a meeting for later this week to determine how to get the more liberal measure before the House in case the Ways and Means Committee gives its backing to the George bill.

President Roosevelt has announced that his first attention on returning to Washington today will be immediately turned to studying the merits of the two measures.

500 Germans Fall Captive in Brittany To Two U. S. Officers

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—A nephew of Baron von Richthofen, leading German ace of World War I, was captured with 563 other enemy troops at a radar station in Brittany by two American officers and two unarmed civilians, it was announced today.

He is Freisherr von Richthofen, aide to Lieut. Huber Schmitz, Commander of the station. The station was taken intact.

Col. Eric T. Bradley of Mystic, Conn., headed the party of American captors who flew to inspect the station. At the gates they found 550 Nazi troops and 14 officers with three French Maquis, who were demanding their surrender, now that they were long since by passed by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's sweep cutting off Brittany:

The Germans surrendered after a movie-like discussion in which they were assured treatment as regular prisoners. They had refused to surrender to the French, asserting they were not regular troops.

German Prisoners End Strike at Army Depot

STOCKTON, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP)—German prisoners of war, employed at the Army Ordnance Depot, ended their strike yesterday. About 500 of the 1,800 quit Aug. 14, protesting the War Department's order increasing the work day to nine hours.

The entire group was put on restricted rations and confined to the stockade. Yesterday their spokesman said the Germans were ready to resume regular employment. They also asked resumption of regular meals.

Naval Discharge Center Operating in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The nation's first naval discharge center is now in operation at Lido Beach, Long Island, and Rear Admiral William R. Munroe, Third Naval District commandant, says it is a model for the country.

The purpose of the discharge center—an induction station in reverse—is to help Navy personnel in return to civilian life, with job placement as the primary objective. The experimental center, opened July 1, is being studied by officers from other districts.

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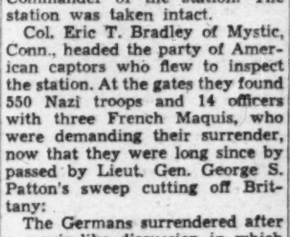

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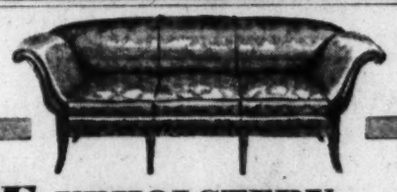

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The Home Forum

Not Luck, But God's Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHEMIST or other researcher performs an experiment and observes a novel and interesting result. He does not accept this as a scientific fact until it has been subjected to many searching tests. Then, when the result has been confirmed, he confidently announces the discovery of a new idea.

In similar manner, students of Christian Science demonstrate the power of God over claims of sickness, lack, fatigue, and other human problems. When discordant conditions yield to the power of expectant and understanding prayer, then they know that it is the result of God's law in operation. It ceases to be incidental. It has been confirmed.

It is perhaps natural for one not acquainted with Christian Science to question a single experience of healing and call it coincidence or luck. Men have become so accustomed to saying, "It's too good to be true," that they rather expect the bad. If such incidents were solitary, then one might question whether they were the natural result of prayer and expectancy. But when such experiences occur again and again, then "luck" can no longer account for them, and they are seen to be demonstrations of an invariable law. The Psalmist sang, "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them" (Psalms 119:165).

* * *

While two mountain climbers, both Christian Scientists, were descending a mountain, one of them discovered that the soles of his shoes were cracked and crumbling. With footwear in this condition, prospects were serious. Ahead of them were three mountains and about twenty-one miles of trail. It would be rough going even with sound shoes. In this extremity the climber turned to God for help. With understanding prayer, he sought divine guidance.

Soon to his expectant consciousness came the thought expressed by a friend, many years before, that "place" is a state of mind, and that the right place is the right state of mind. Establishing and maintaining the right state of mind must inevitably bring into experience the right place, because it is impossible to be actively conscious of a right idea without in some measure identifying oneself with that idea. The confidence, joy, and peace which this inspired reasoning brought, lifted thought above the seeming problem of getting badly shod feet to a distant destination to the higher recognition that man is always in his right place. He felt confident that maintaining that fact would solve the problem and take care of all the necessary human footsteps.

Christian Science teaches that prayer is practical. One who prays expectantly is alert and ready to act in accordance with the light received. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 253, 254), "The divine demand, 'Be ye therefore perfect,' is scientific, and the human footsteps leading to perfection are indispensable."

* * *

The mountain climber naturally used whatever means of temporary repair were at hand. At a shelter hut which had recently been reroofed he found on the ground some tough, tar-felt shingle. From this were fashioned two inner soles. A long piece of new rope, also found on the ground, was wound around the shoes, and the combination served satisfactorily for the remainder of the trip.

This was not, however, the sum of the problems met and overcome. After several miles of tramping, the climbers reached a cabin located in a high notch. Here the great rainstorm which preceded the hurricane of 1938 broke, and they sheltered there for two nights. Then the rain stopped, and the climbers completed their trip. Four days later the center of the hurricane swept through the notch, uprooting and toppling many trees across the trail.

God's protecting care was gratefully recognized and acknowledged. Their destination was reached not only in safety and in comfort, but with real enjoyment of the magnificent mountain scenery. The climber whose shoe-soles had disintegrated suffered no pained or disfigured feet, although the new rope, shrunk by wet trails, had pinched continuously. There were no blisters or chafed spots on either foot. Both feet were comfortable and normal. Thus through the lifting of thought above the human problem of shoes and feet and weather to the spiritual contemplation of God's presence and power the correct understanding of right place was established in the climber's consciousness, and it included all he needed for comfort, safety, and enjoyment.

Such repeated proofs of God's power, available to men in their time of human need, cannot be classed as coincidence. An increasing host of men and women have experienced the joy of solving human problems by their growth in the spiritual understanding of prayer. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 387 of Science and Health, "The history of Christianity furnishes sublime proofs of the supporting influence and protecting power bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, omnipotent Mind, who gives man faith and understanding whereby to defend himself, not only from temptation, but from bodily suffering."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Exact knowledge of Christian Science, its application to various human problems, and current developments of the Christian Science movement can be gained from reading all the Christian Science periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, who is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The Christian Science Journal

This monthly magazine contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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This magazine is issued monthly in German or French with alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Issued quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille. Price, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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"EARLY BREAKFAST": *A Painting by Eastman Johnson*

EASTMAN JOHNSON, as one of America's leading genre painters, has had few rivals. In addition to his much-praised "Old Kentucky Home" and his "Wounded Drummer Boy," there exist literally hundreds of smaller, and often much finer, genre pictures by this nineteenth-century painter. Some of these deal with Negro life, some with Nantucket natives and their cranberry bogs, still others with maple-syrup-making in Maine, Civil War scenes, and sentimental subjects, such as "The Down-East Courtship" and "The New Bonnet."

"Early Breakfast," or "Preparing Breakfast" as it has sometimes been called, is a characteristic example. This delightful canvas, which measures but six and a half by thirteen inches, reveals a slightly sentimental, homely subject painted with the artist's usual warmth of feeling, deftness, and expert knowledge of his medium. The composition is refreshingly unorthodox; its handling of lights and cross-lights suggests the artist's years of study at The Hague and the mellowness of his general European training, though he is essentially, in his subject matter and directness, an American painter. Johnson combined in these little genre pictures an unaffected simplicity, with a charm which seems half realism and half romanticism.

In recent years, Johnson has justly been rediscovered and honored. Instrumental in the renewed interest and re-evaluation of his work was the comprehensive exhibition, given him by the Brooklyn Museum in 1940, which included over four hundred and seventy paintings, drawings, pastels, and genre sketches.

B. T.

The Ladies Come

JUST ONE HUNDRED years ago appeared a book that, without being the first novel of sentiment to be published in England or the first novel to be written by an Englishwoman, was the first to qualify in both those classes.

The book was Sarah Fielding's "David Simple." To give it its full title, it was: "The Adventures of David Simple, Containing an Account of his Travels through the Cities of London and Westminster, in Search of a Faithful Friend," by A Lady, published in 1744.

* * *

The Lady was sister to Henry Fielding and friend of Samuel Richardson, and her book was inspired by Richardson's "Pamela," which appeared four years earlier, and stimulated by Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," which came two years after "Pamela." It is only a pale little sister to both these books, but it has its place in the history of the English novel because it was the forerunner of a flood of feminine fiction. After Sarah Fielding, the ladies came trippingly: Frances Sheridan and Frances Brooke, Sarah Scott and Elizabeth Griffith, then Fanny Burney and Maria Edgeworth, and, in time, Jane Austen, until the tradition of woman's hand in producing the novel of sentiment and manners was established. Circulating libraries sprang up, women made the great novel-reading public, and they made also many of the novels. For this reason, "David Simple" has an acquired importance.

Brother Henry wrote an introduction to the second edition of Sarah's book, all the more willingly because it gave him a chance to defend himself from some charges of literary bad faith that had been made against him. He spent almost as much space on himself as he did on Sarah and her book, but he did give his sister a brotherly pat on the head, along with an occasional poke of the elbow.

* * *

"The Fable hath in it," he wrote, "these three different Ingredients which will be found upon Consideration to be always necessary to works of this kind, viz. that the main end or scope be at once amiable, ridiculous, and natural."

Amiable applies well to Sarah's novel, and natural, too, if by natural is meant true to ordinary life; but ridiculous is a term that emanates more from Henry's keen sense of the ludicrous than from the author's intention.

Henry noted that there were some errors in the style, but that they were those that "no man of learning would think worth his censure in a romance; nor any gentleman in the writings of a young woman." A hundred years ago, the double standard seems to have worked to the advantage of woman in the literary world.

Henry inveterately stressed his sister's tender years. He spoke of her as one whose age and sex entitled her to the gentlest criticism and whose public felt astonishment that one so young, and in appearance so unacquainted with the world, should know so much both of the better and the worse part.

As a matter of fact, Sarah was thirty-four when her book was first published. Still, she was Henry's little sister, three years his junior.

Sarah was evidently a learned lady. Where she got her erudition is not told; hardly at the Salisbury boarding-school where she and her sisters were sent by their grandmother, Lady Gould. Nor would brother Henry, though he had Latin and Greek, have found time in his pursuit of law, letters, the theater and pleasure, to instruct his sister. Somewhere she possessed herself of the ability to translate for the public portions of Xenophon's "Memorabilia"; and, if her epitaph is to be taken as a literal statement of fact, she taught Greek. Perhaps the example of her elder second cousin, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, stimulated her to become a Blue-stocking.

* * *

One of her later books, "The Governess," has the air of having been written by a teacher. It is an imaginary account of the leisure-time program in Mrs. Teachum's school for girls and was intended to "cultivate an early inclination to Benevolence and a Love of Virtue in the minds of young women." The pupils, who range in age from eight to fourteen, are represented as listening while the eldest reads stories to them—allegories, fairy tales, a highly decorous romance: all of them "with a moral, my dears. Where the moral is not to be found, the writer has this to answer for—that he has been guilty of the worst of evils." "The Governess" was published by that friend of children, John Newbery.

In Sarah's "David Simple," there is much more of Richardson than of her brother, Henry. Richardson liked her and admitted her to the devout circle where, as someone has said, he subsisted on weak tea and the admiration of women. He called her his adopted daughter and said she had a finer understanding of the human heart than her brother ever showed, but that usually benevolent gentleman may have been biased by Fielding's undisguised ridicule of him and all his works.

* * *

"David Simple"—leather-bound in two little, yellowed volumes—makes pretty dull reading today, yet it has a kind of innocent realism and sincerity that in a measure redeem it. David certainly was simple, but fortunately found sufficient good sense to ally himself finally with Camilla, who was as sweet a creature as English pen has made.

In Sarah Fielding's later years, she lived in Bath, with a small annuity granted her by "the Man of Bath," that Ralph Allen who made a fortune out of a private postal service and loved to spend it helping writers, artists, and their families. In her circle, Sarah, who had the coronets of the noble houses of Desmond and Denbigh high up on her family tree, was much admired for her character and her attainments; but always with an evident surprise, that, being a woman, she was so greatly accomplished.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Nicht Glück, sondern Gottes Gesetz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN CHEMIKER oder ein anderer Forscher stellt einen Versuch an und beobachtet ein neues und interessantes Ergebnis. Er nimmt dieses aber erst als wissenschaftliche Tatsache an, nachdem er es vielen gründlichen Proben unterzogen hat. Wenn dann das Ergebnis bestätigt ist, gibt er vertrauensvoll die Entdeckung einer neuen Idee bekannt.

In ähnlicher Weise beweisen die Christlichen Wissenschafter die Macht Gottes über Krankheits-, Mangel-, Ermüdungsansprüche und andere menschliche Probleme. Wenn unharmonische Zustände der Macht erwartungs- und verständnisvollen Gebets weichen, dann wissen sie, daß es das Ergebnis des Wirkens des Gesetzes Gottes ist. Es ist nicht mehr zufällig. Es ist bestätigt worden.

Es ist vielleicht natürlich, daß einer, der mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft nicht vertraut ist, eine einzelne Heilung in Frage stellt und sie Zufall oder Glück nennt. Den Menschen ist es so zur Gewohnheit geworden zu sagen: „Es ist zu gut, um wahr zu sein", daß sie lieber das Schlechte erwarten. Wenn solche Fälle vereinzelt vorkämen, könnte man bezweifeln, ob sie das natürliche Ergebnis des Gebets und der Erwartung sind. Kommen aber solche Erfahrungen immer wieder vor, dann können sie nicht mehr dem „Glück" zugeschrieben werden, sondern werden als Beweise eines unveränderlichen Gesetzes erkannt. Der Psalmist sang: „Großen Frieden haben, die dein Gesetz lieben; sie werden nicht straucheln" (Ps. 119, 165).

Als zwei Bergsteiger, beide Christliche Wissenschafter, einen Berg hinunterstiegen, entdeckte der eine, daß seine Schuhsohlen durchgelaufen waren und in die Brüche gingen. Mit solchem Schuhwerk waren die Aussichten bedenklich. Sie hatten noch drei Berge zu ersteigen und etwa 34 km zurückzulegen. Das Gehen machte selbst mit guten Schuhen Schwierigkeiten. In dieser Not wandte sich der Bergsteiger mit der Bitte um Hilfe an Gott. Durch verständnisvolles Gebet suchte er göttliche Führung.

Bald kam zu seinem erwartungsvollen Bewußtsein der Gedanke, den ein Freund viele Jahre vorher ausgedrückt hatte: daß „Platz" ein Gemütszustand ist, und daß der rechte Platz der rechte Gemütszustand ist. Das Herstellen und Aufrechterhalten des rechten Gemütszustandes muß unvermeidlich den rechten Platz in die Erfahrung bringen, weil es unmöglich ist, sich einer rechten Idee tätig bewußt zu sein, ohne sich einigermaßen mit dieser Idee wesenseins zu machen. Das Vertrauen, die Freude und der Friede, den dieses inspirierte Nachdenken brachte, hoben das Denken über das Scheinproblem, mit schlechtem Schuhwerk an ein fernes Ziel zu gelangen, zu der höheren Erkenntnis empor, daß der Mensch immer an seinem rechten Platze ist. Er hatte das Vertrauen, daß das Festhalten an dieser Tatsache das Problem lösen und für alle nötigen menschlichen Schritte sorgen würde.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gebet praktisch ist. Wer erwartungsvoll betet, ist wachsam und bereit, in Übereinstimmung mit der empfangenen Erleuchtung zu handeln. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 253, 254): „Die göttliche Forderung: ‚Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein' ist wissenschaftlich, und die menschlichen Schritte, die zur Vollkommenheit führen, sind unerläßlich".

Der Bergsteiger machte natürlich von allen vorhandenen Mitteln zur vorläufigen Ausbesserung Gebrauch. An einer Schutzhütte, deren Dach kurz vorher umgedeckt worden war, fand er einige zähe, geteerte Schindeln umherliegen, aus denen er zwei innere Sohlen zurechtschnitt. Er fand auch eine neue, starke Schnur auf dem Boden liegen, die er um die Schuhe band, und diese Kombination leistete für den Rest der Wanderung befriedigenden Dienst.

Dies waren jedoch noch nicht alle Probleme, die überwunden wurden. Nach mehreren Meilen Wanderung erreichten die Bergsteiger eine in einem hohen Engpaß gelegene Herberge. Hier brach der dem Orkan des Jahres 1938 vorausgegangene schwere Wolkenbruch los, und sie blieben dort zweimal über Nacht. Dann hörte der Regen auf, und die Bergsteiger vollendeten ihre Wanderung. Vier Tage später raste der Orkan mit voller Wucht durch den Engpaß, riß viele Bäume um und warf sie über den Pfad.

Dankbar erkannten und anerkannten sie Gottes schützende Fürsorge. Sie gelangten nicht nur sicher und bequem an ihr Ziel, sondern genossen auf ihrer Wanderung auch wirklich die prächtige Gebirgslandschaft. Der Bergsteiger, dessen Schuhsohlen in die Brüche gegangen waren, litt keine Schmerzen oder verletzte Füße, obgleich ihn die auf dem nassen Pfade eingegangene neue Schnur fortwährend geklemmt hatte. Beide Füße hatten weder Blasen noch wunde Stellen. Sie waren unversehrt und normal. So wurde durch Erhebung des Denkens über das menschliche Schuh- und Fuß- und Wetterproblem zu der geistigen Betrachtung der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes das richtige Verständnis des rechten Platzes im Bewußtsein des Bergsteigers hergestellt, und es schloß alles in sich, was er hinsichtlich Bequemlichkeit, Sicherheit und Genuß erwartet hatte.

Solche wiederholten Beweise der den Menschen in Zeiten der Not zu Gebote stehenden Macht Gottes können nicht als Zufall angesehen werden. Eine zunehmende Zahl Männer und Frauen haben die Freude erlebt, menschliche Probleme durch ihr Wachstum im geistigen Verständnis des Gebets zu lösen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 387 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Die Geschichte des Christentums liefert erhabene Beweise des erhaltenden Einflusses und der schützenden Macht, die dem Menschen von seinem himmlischen Vater, dem allmächtigen Gemüt, verliehen worden ist, der dem Menschen Glauben und Verständnis gibt, womit er sich nicht nur gegen Versuchung, sondern auch gegen körperliche Leiden verteidigen kann".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

We Were Independent of the World at Large

WHEN WE MOVED from the village to the farm I was five, and I remember sitting on top of a load of furniture and poking at the clock so that it struck all the way there. At the next step of my memory we seem to have been as thoroughly rooted in the farm as its trees.

Between the white house and the road there was a kind of park, surrounded by a high paneled fence and planted with hard and soft maples, elms, and cedars. Among them were mulberry, pear, and plum trees, and a thicket of wild plums, and along one side, just outside the fence, a row of cherry trees from which we used to scare robins and blue jays when the fruit was ripe. The house stood in a smaller yard with a picket fence which protected its lilacs, mock oranges, peonies, asparagus, and beds of flowers from the sheep which were now and then turned into the park to keep the grass down. To the left of the house, as you faced it from the road, lay first the vegetable garden and then the orchard, and behind the house the truck garden. . . .

For the whole decade of the nineties we lived there almost as independent of the world at large as if this had been still the eighteenth century. The general store in the village had staple groceries and sometimes oranges, lemons, and bananas. . . . But whatever else we ate came from the farm. . . .

So long as we lived at Hope I never even heard of buying vegetables or salad at a market. Our green season began with the first rhubarb, of which we knew that name although we usually called it pie plant. . . . From the earliest cherries to the latest winter apples some fruit or other was always ripe. And at the end of the season there were pumpkins between the corn rows.

"We eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can," said a country jingle. Knowing we could buy nothing fresh out of season, we had to save for winter what the summer had left behind. In the fall we ploughed up bushels of potatoes and picked barrels of apples for the cellar, where kegs of sauerkraut stood beside casks of salt pork. Other apples were buried in beds of straw in pits dug in the vegetable garden. We put up few vegetables but hundreds of glass jars of fruit and preserves, which filled shelf after shelf on the cellar wall. We dried apples and the cooked meat of pumpkins. Then we settled to our winter fare: meat and potatoes, bread and gravy, canned corn and canned tomatoes, pickles and preserves, pies and cakes. We were always greedy for anything grown and ground on the farm: mush and milk, fried mush, corn bread, corn meal cakes, and lye hominy. Our hominy, in ten-gallon jars, was left in the summer kitchen to freeze and thaw till it was tender. Weeks of this winter fare, and then rhubarb again. If the food was monotonous, we did not know it. — From "Three Worlds," by CARL VAN DOREN. (New York: Viking.)

Welcome to the Middle West

When I came into Hoosier land,
I was welcomed right,
A young pig fell in by my train
And ran as hard's he might.

The train was not the hurrying kind,
It stopped where folks approved
At every other house or so
When the spirit moved.

So the Hoosier pig could keep
Me pleasant company,
All the length of his small farm
He tossed the mud in glee.

He ran the morning's threatening fat
Off his slender bones
And called his welcome out to me
In Hoosier monotones.

Neighbors visited seat to seat
And talked of corn and sons,
These were American citizens
And very handsome ones.

The handsome pig came to the end
Of his land and whirled
And trotted home happy with his tail
Satisfiedly curled.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1944

Overworked South American Land Turns to Sand Under Strong Wind

Waste So Far Restricted To Relatively Small Areas

Trouble started when pastures fell into hands of few political favorites—Too many sheep permitted to graze—Even goats add to ruin of grassed areas—Experienced men still control main territories.

Uncensored South America

Thirty-seventh Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM PUNTA ARENAS, Chile—Tall sailing ships once were blown to his southernmost city of the world near the center of Magellan's Straits, and today you are likely to be blown here even if you come in a bus, automobile, airplane, or steamship.

Wind was my first all pervasive impression . . .

Wind that tugs at everything in its path . . .

Wind against which a man can make headway only by strenuous exertion . . .

Wind that whips up ice particles from glaciers hundreds of miles long between Andean ridges and drives in undulating lashings across huddled plains-grass . . .

Wind freshening through the half-light of some days when even at noon every familiar outline is transmuted into a realm of pale dust-blown shapes with earth and sea and sky fused in one taut and roaring whole.

Winds Persistent

If you don't like wind, or prefer not to adjust yourself to it, cross off Patagonia from that list of prospective new frontiers in South America after the war.

Anywhere south of Bahia Blanca in the lower corridor of Buenos Aires Province, the winds can blow with seemingly inexhaustible reserves. It was in this region that the French aviator-author, Antoine de Saint Exupéry, had his heavy transport plane hurled five miles out to sea and held there until his gasoline was nearly gone. He describes it in "Wind, Sand, and Stars."

In such Patagonian cyclones a plane is pummeled as by hundreds of crackling whip-ends.

While our train waited at San Antonio Oueste for the short run to make connections with the bus line, I walked a short way into the low brush. Somehow, what happened to the ants on a few open flats made me feel the searching nature of this Patagonian wind.

One instant you would see several ants proceeding with antful might and main toward their flat holes. Anything like an ant-hill could not stand here. Neither can the ants, for as you watch they simply disappear in some invisible gusty surge.

Constant Overture

The wind played a constant overture as we approached the Straits.

At the junction of train and buss a whole fleet of modern "Pullmans" was waiting to take us south. It was early evening as we found our numbered seats in the five large busses.

Through the night we pushed ahead as ships buffeted by a storm. The heavy and powerful bus had to reckon with headwinds that made considerable difference in gasoline consumption.

Inside, the only light came from the illuminated dashboard.

In high spirits and camaraderie, we all had no thought of "snoozing" until far toward morning. The feeling of adventure ran through the bus. Young Argentines were off for their first military training at Gallegos. As the only North American on board I found new friends among Chileans on the way to Punta Arenas.

From fathomless reaches of the southern skies when we stopped at wayside inns to refuel, the wind had swept all cloudiness, all mists, even star-dust, leaving only diamond points of icy constellations.

Long Journey

Four nights and four days we journeyed southward from Buenos Aires to Gallegos. One night and day were by train. From Gallegos to Punta Arenas is only a short day's bus ride, making five days for the whole trip.

The wind-wise residents of this almost treeless land have sealed themselves in their houses, there to enjoy whole rooms lined with potted plants. Often the ceiling of such a room will be covered with climbing ivy.

Inside, a warm hush settles over you. The piercing blasts shrill outside as echoes.

Such were my impressions in midsummer. The season was betokened by a particularly supple and resilient evergreen shrub. On an unusually windy day I thought I saw color among the thrashing green branches.

Sure enough, at the tips were blossoms that must rank among the most hardy in the plant kingdom. Lavender and delicate though they were, they snapped gayly and came back for more. They held the end-spot in this game of crack-the-whip.

Call of the Straits

Everyone with any feel for the open road and the call of the seven seas has wanted some day to go through Magellan's Straits. Since the first ship transited the Panama Canal in 1914, the Straits have ceased to command inter-oceanic travel. Yet they remain for emergency use, and for commerce to and from this port of South America.

Punta Arenas so thrived in days before the Panama Canal that the city has not materially increased its population since then. With some 30,000 residents, Punta Arenas has paved streets, piers, docks, warehouses, parks, hotels of metropolitan atmosphere even if small, an urbanity and progressiveness not anticipated in such remote parts.

It is hard in such a city to realize that this point of land jabs toward the Antarctic Sea and Little America a full 1,200 miles south of Africa's Cape of Good Hope, and 500 miles south of New Zealand.

Nothing but seas and winds companion Punta Arenas on its latitude of the rolling globe in the zone between inhabited earth and Antarctica.

Scene Changes

Punta Arenas lies at 53 deg. 9 min. 53 sec. South Latitude.

On the Chilean side of Patagonia a change of scene occurs. The Argentine side unrolls southward from the Rio Negro in an almost unbroken expanse of tufted grass. The prevailing grass is called coiron, on plains that lift to the foothills of the Andes.

In this region as it enters the main mountain chain lie large and glorious lakes — Lago Buenos Aires, Lago San Martin, Lago Argentino—and some of the world's most ruggedly beautiful mountain scenery.

Argentina's grasslands become dried and less fertile as they near the Chilean border. For reasons of its own, Chile leaves this part of the international highway in execrable condition. After the smooth gravel of Argentina, the bumps make hard going until Chile's better roads have been reached.

Our first sight of the Straits came from the road. Across gently rloling yellow coiron grass, not more than six inches high on its bunchy hummocks, the wide channel came into view as it swung in from the Atlantic. Calm that day in a respite from usual winds, the water was gray-blue with a sheen as of just-melted ice.

Landlubber 'Passage'

For the eastern 130 miles of the Strait my first "passage" was the landlubber's way—by road. We came down to water's edge at times. Nearer Punta Arenás we threaded through lakes and lagoons.

The land steadily improves as we advance. Chile has the best pasturage in the transition between the more arid east coast and the watered west.

Herds of sheep are being driven along the road toward market.

Beside a lagoon in the distance, a flock of flamingos rests in the slanting sunshine, their plumage showing pale crimson.

Trees bent into fantastic patterns show how the winds blow.

Chile has forests here and along the coast northward. One of Argentina's greatest lacks in the Pampa is wood even for elementary needs such as cooking and heating.

Many Sheep

Punta Arenas is the metropolis of a region that counts its wealth chiefly in wool, frozen mutton and other products from sheep.

There are 2,600,000 sheep in this part of Chile. They turn in about 22,000,000 pounds of wool a year. Of that output in 1943, 14,000,000 pounds were exported to the United States.

Such has been the growth since 1855, when 34 noses were counted here! By 1903 there were 1,830,000 sheep. One report has it that in 1928 there were 3,500,000. Agreement is general among sheep ranchers that capacity of the land has been reached for some 10 years now.

Of late years successful results have been achieved by shifting from Romney Marsh sheep to Corriedale. Although smaller, the Corriedale line has denser wool and better meat. Quality is such that Argentina and Chile have no trouble competing in world markets.

That this part of the world has reached saturation in its main commodity—sheep—is proved by recent unfortunate experiences.

Unfortunate Experience

Former President Aguirre of Chile, carrying through a social program for increasing small landholdings, used governmental power to break up some large ranch areas in Tierra del Fuego, the large island that forms the southern shore for much of the Straits of Magellan.

Some of the distributed lands fell into the hands of political favorites. Impatient for quick profits—a failing admitted by thinkers among Latin Americans as a handicap to long-range development—the new sheep ranchers increased their flocks.

They either did not know, or shoved aside, the fact that this land on the whole does not support more than one sheep for each five acres the year around. In Iowa the figures are reversed, with five sheep to an acre on good bluegrass pasture. New Zealand has one sheep to an acre.

Overloaded lands in Tierra del Fuego were eaten to the roots of the coiron grass. When sheep could no longer make a go of it, goats were turned loose.

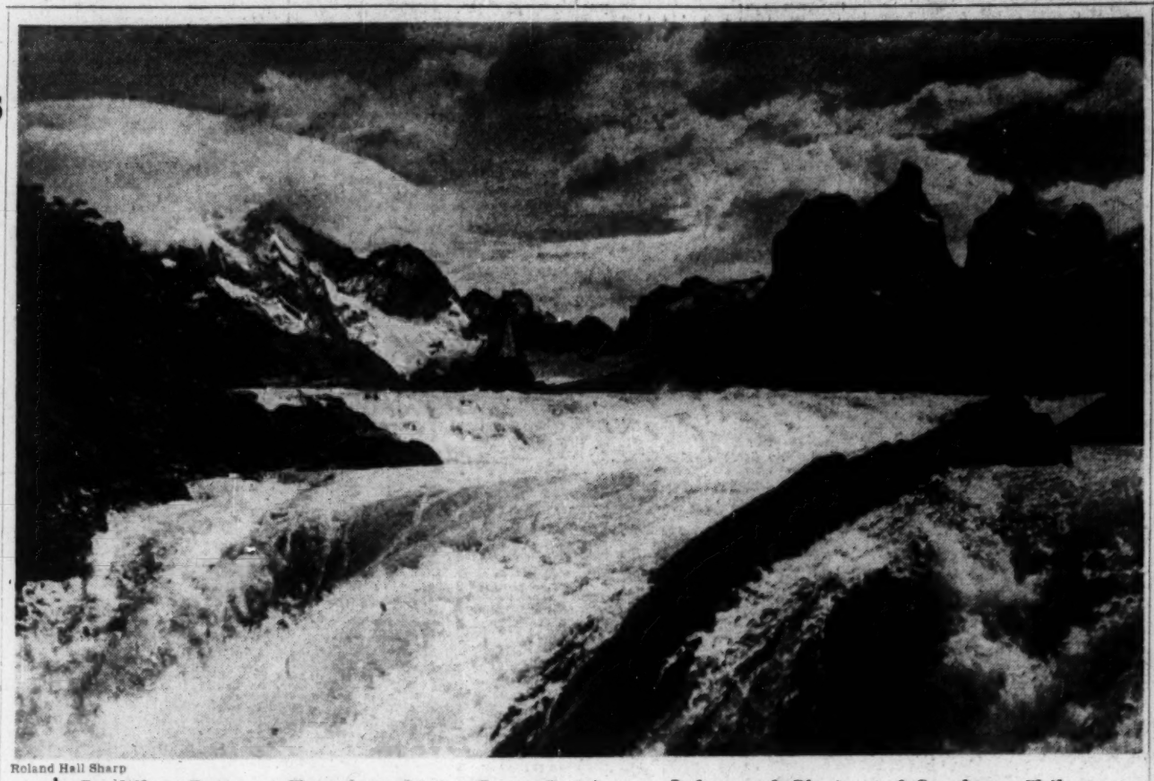
Result: Blowing sand under a wind that quickly turns pastures into a dust bowl.

Waste Areas Limited

Fortunately such haste and waste are so far limited to relatively small areas. The main pastures are still controlled by experienced men, including many a canny Scot. They know that dry lands of the kind being ruined in Tierra del Fuego should be grazed only in the months of rain.

We have been looking for frontiers, and by now it is plain that Chilean Magallanes, like Argentine Patagonia, is a fenced, and at times, overworked preserve.

Little remains to complete this rapid survey of South American frontiers. We are near journey's end, and the actual turning-point homeward is to come in the most magnificent setting of all the 28,500 miles, to be described in our next article.



Roland Hall Sharp

Cordillera Paine: A Temple in Living Stone Set Among Lakes and Glaciers of Southern Chile

Rising 8,760 feet from nearly sea level, these magnificent peaks provide the setting for Estancia Paine, one of Chile's large sheep ranches. Located only a little over 200 miles north from Magellan's Straits, the Cordillera Paine sends a river of the same name through lakes and waterfalls to the labyrinth of channels along the Pacific Coast. Remote from usual tourist trails, Paine can be visited only by special arrangement. Mr. Sharp went in by boat across the Lago del Toro, or Lake of the Bull, and rode out around the lake with two sets of guides and a change of horses, ending 15 hours in the saddle on rough trails after midnight.

Brazil Organizes Industrial Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 17

Brazil's Federal Government, seeking ways to readjust industry for postwar prosperity, has set up a National Council of Industrial and Commercial Policy, it was announced here.

Members include representatives of the Ministries of Labor, Industry, Commerce, Finance, Agriculture, Transport, and Public Works, and five citizens distinguished in political and social fields, nominated by President Vargas.

Ankara Full of Balkan Peace Rumors

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Formerly stationed in Istanbul, Turkey

LONDON, Aug. 17—The long Balkan night is at last drawing to its close and since Turkey's dramatic breaking off of diplomatic and economic relations with Germany, Ankara has been full of Balkan peace rumors. Some are obviously ill-founded, but others doubtless do contain at least grains of truth.

Germany's Balkan satellites, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria all want peace, but at present Bulgaria's chances appear most promising.

It is no secret here that the Government of Premier Ivan Bagrainov in Sofia is eager to come to terms with the United Nations and secret negotiations have taken place in several neutral capitals.

It is reliably reported here that Bulgarian peace moves have taken place recently in Switzerland through the intermediary of American diplomacy. Other Bulgarian peace moves have been explored in Ankara and undoubtedly Turkey is willing to help Bulgaria withdraw from the present conflict.

Moscow Playing Role

Moscow also is known to be playing an active role in persuading the Bulgagians to withdraw from the Nazi orbit before it is too late. As the Soviets still maintain diplomatic relations with Sofia, it can be assumed that the Russian role and pressure in the present secret negotiations is extremely powerful although still veiled in mystery.

While it would be premature to expect Bulgaria's immediate withdrawal from the war, your correspondent can reveal a rough outline of the United Nations' terms to Bulgaria and the Bulgarian reply.

The United States, Britain, and Russia want Bulgaria out of the war, and if Bulgaria will break with Germany they will recognize Bulgaria's 1940 frontier, which means that Bulgaria must give up the territories seized from Yugoslavia and Greece, but will retain southern Dobruja ceded by Romania to Bulgaria in 1940.

In view of Bulgaria's role in the present conflict the Allied terms are generous, but the Bulgarians have raised the following objections: Bulgarian peace envoys have pointed out that a break with Germany will probably mean war, and that in the opinion of the Bulgarian general staff the Bulgarian Army, if fighting alone, could only resist the German forces for 15 days.

Face Nazi Forces

The Bulgarians back this argument with the fact that strong Nazi forces still remain in Northern Greece and that there are also German divisions in Romania, and that unless Bulgaria can have a guarantee that either Russian or United Nations forces can reach Bulgaria in time, Sofia would be committing suicide if the Government broke with Germany immediately.

At the same time while it is evident that the regency and the Bagrianov Government want peace there is a strong military clique inside Bulgaria still loyal to the Nazis. Even a few weeks ago a powerful military league in Sofia, whose leader is General Michof, and who is one of the regency council, informed the Bagrianov Government that if it did not remain loyal to the pro-Nazi policy the military would stage a coup d'etát and take control of the country.

Premier Bagrianov knowing of the unrest in the country offered to resign but the military then grew afraid and refused to take over control of the country which now ardently desires peace and is beginning to criticize the Bulgarian military leads for their ill-advised backing of the Hitler regime.

Still, as these Bulgarian pro-Nazis know, that if Bulgaria makes a separate peace their own careers are finished and they will intrigue to the last moment to prevent such a move. But it is significant that the rank and file of the Bulgarian Army still remain fervently pro-Russian, and the shrewd Bulgarian peasant is now aware that unless Bulgaria makes peace soon it is doomed.

Bombings Have Effect

Allied bombing has also chastened an overambitious Bulgarian nation and even the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior recently admitted in a speech: "Our beautiful Sofia is now a dead city."

Bulgaria wants peace and as it is the only Balkan satellite with an army left intact it may be able to otbain it at the psychological moment.

In order to keep Bulgaria's position in perspective, however, it should be remembered that while the Government has made some concessions to the Bulgarian public, opinion of the German position in that country is still only shaken and it would be premature to assume Bulgaria is already on the verge of collapse.

Outlook for Hungary

The position of the other Axis satellites is less fortunate. Hungary, through the folly of Regent Nicholas Horthy and Hungarian leaders, is on the worst of terms with the victorious Soviets, and the country, despite Underground opposition, is still in the grip of Nazi power.

According to reliable reports from Budapest, the Regent is still deluded that he can bargain with the United Nations when the right moment occurs, but Moscow is adamant that the present Hungarian regime and the Hungarian aristocracy must go. Thus, unless a violent revolution takes place inside Hungary her case now appears desperate.

The situation inside Romania is even more tragic because the Romanian people have always been pro-Allied at heart. The Romanians are exhausted by the long war with Russia, and, having suffered terrible losses on the Russian front, urgently need peace.

Although Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslev Molotov has offered generous peace terms to Romania, Premier Ion Antonescu shows little sign of accepting them.

Still, events are moving fast and the Balkan situation may change at any minute.

Mushanov in Ankara; Looking for Peace?

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey

Aug. 15. Delayed

M. Mushanov, nephew of Bulgarian opposition leader Nikola Mushanov, arrived in Ankara for what some believed to be an effort to find a peace approach to the Anglo-Americans through Russian channels.

Mr. Mushanov, who is Vice-President of the Bulgarian Sobranje (Parliament) as well as former Bulgarian Minister of Commerce, lunched publicly with Bulgarian Minister Nikola Balanbanov upon his arrival.

Entertainment Curtain Rises For Soldiers in Normandy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17 — Troupers are daily giving shows in France. Concert parties consisting of half a dozen entertainers have been landing in Normandy and putting on improvised shows, but from now on British forces in France will be able to see not only these, but many of the brightest stars of the London stage.

The first woman player of international celebrity to appear on the battle front is Alice Delysia, who came into prominence during the last war and took chief part in many of Cochran's most famous revues.

When she reached her native land for the first time in four years, she burst into tears and plunged a handful of French soil into her pocket, vowing to leave it there until she could lead Allied troops in singing the Marseillaise on the Arc de Triomphe.

Miss Delysia gave her first performance in France in a battle-scarred cassino on the beachhead amidst tremendous enthusiasm which reached the climax when at the end the audience joined her in singing the Marseillaise and God Save the King.

Forsythe, Seamon, and Farrell, first American players to set out for the continent on behalf of the entertainments National Services Association, have also arrived in France and given their opening show.

Richard Hearne, the west end's most popular acrobatic and comic dancer, is expected any moment. He is to be followed by Gertrude Lawrence, Ivor Novello, Jessie Matthews, and Diana Wynyard.

Most of these will lead concert parties in song and dance, but Mr. Novello and Miss Wynyard are to take the chief parts in a play, "Love From a Stranger," adapted by Frank Vosper from the thriller by Agatha Christie which had a fairly long run in London some years ago.

Churchill Watched Riviera Landings

By the Associated Press

Rome, Aug. 17

Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Corsica and then went by destroyer to watch landing operations on the South French Coast, Allied Headquarters announced.

With the Prime Minister as guests on the warship were United States Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commander of the American Army Services of Supply.

"Prime Minister Churchill was greatly impressed by the clockwork precision of the operation," the Headquarters announcement said.

Finn Prohibition Lifted, Berlin Radio Reports

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—A Helsinki, Finland, dispatch radiocast from Berlin said today that prohibition was introduced in Finland last month, but will be suspended today except in the battle-threatened eastern sections.

Germans Show Concern Over British Balkan Plans

Churchill-Tito talk portends Partisan drive on Italy, according to Nazi report—Attacks loom against Aegean isles—Albanian situation termed far from satisfactory—Bandits active.

By J. Emyln Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—Now that an Allied landing has been effected on the French Riviera, the Germans today are concerned lest Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Italy also portends early Allied activity toward the Balkans.

Latest Wilhelmstrasse comments on Mr. Churchill's movements now concentrate upon his conversations with Yugoslav Partisan leader Marshal Josip Broz (Tito).

The Italian war theater being the only one where a Britisher is in supreme command, according to the Nazi Transocean Agency, Mr. Churchill is desirous that as support for British military plans in Italy the Partisans should attack upon the Italian east flank, namely, in the district of Istria. Simultaneously this same agency informs its readers that the British also are planning military operations against the Aegean isles.

Whatever the truth of these assumptions [and nowadays it is obvious that such reports often are put out in the hope of gleaning some information concerning Allied action], it is certain the enemy is desperately concerned that the Allies may open yet another front, so adding to Nazi confusion. In fact, from the Danube to the Dodecanese, the Germans are profoundly concerned about what the Allies will do.

Nazis Active in Balkans

Other reports on German activities in the Balkans and Aegean isles, though somewhat conflicting, all point to intensive activity, indicating lack of confidence. In Greece, Germans are reported withdrawing to the "Olympus Line," stretching roughly from Janina via Olympus and Seris to the Adriatic narrows, and have Bulgar troops supporting them.

That the situation in Albania also is far from satisfactory to the Germans is shown by the fact that only a few days ago the Government in Tirana was forced by activities of bandits and the general instability of the situation to introduce new measures. At present, conditions are more critical than ever because of armed formations of a subversive nature.

According to one report, a cabinet meeting and two new Government measures have been necessary to deal with the situation. First, all armed forces of the state, including the gendarmerie and voluntary forces, are now to be united under the command of a national defense organization working directly with the Premier. Second, the Government has been authorized to establish necessary summary courts to deal with emergencies.

Partisan Role Looms

Another telling comment on Albanian conditions was given recently in an interview by Ago Agay, Minister of National Economy, who said, "Unfortunately today lands in the south have mostly been devastated by bandits so the most important source of home supplies today flows to Albania and it will take centuries for southern provinces to provide for the population."

British Balkan startegy appears to assume that Yugoslav Partisans will play an important role, especially since Prime Minister Churchill some months ago officially withdraw recognition of Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetnik bands in Serbia. Whether any new military campaign with Partisans actively participating is planned for the near future is naturally dependent on events.

If a landing is affected in Istria, then Partisans in Slovenia could render valuable help since they not only know that area thoroughly, but also the Slav-occupied territory ceded to Italy at the end of World War I, and which Slovenes claim as their own.

Incidentally, it is worth noting that the most recent Partisan communiquée talk of widespread sabotage of communications in Istria.

Unfortunately in Yugoslavia there is still no unity among anti-German elements or readiness to make common cause against a national enemy whenever the call would be given by the Allies. When full credit has been given to the Partisans for their heroic deeds, it cannot also be claimed that they by any means represent the whole of Yugoslavia. There is good reason to believe that they represent only a small percentage of the Serbs in Serbia.

Country Divided

It is distressing to read, for example, in one of the most recent Partisan communiqués dated Aug. 13 and given to the world by the free radio of Yugoslavia of an attack on a sector between Ibar River and Krushevac in which "up to now 637 Chetniks have been taken prison."

It is unnecessary to re-enter into the pros and cons of their differences, but such incidents clearly indicate internecine warfare which may later unfortunately resolve itself into open civil war. As for possible immediate war developments, Allied co-operation with the Underground movement which could claim to be truly representative of the Serbs would be a valuable addition, especially in South Serbia against the rear of the German Olympus Line.

Nor did the establishment of the Subasich Government with strongest British support help much to heal the breach between Serbs and Croats. Mr. Subasich's efforts heer in London to win over outstanding Serb political leaders to his Cabinet was uneuccessful. These latter were only officially approached to join by Mr. Subasich after he had already negotiated with Marshal Tito and those Serbs who were informed as to the contents of that agreement refused to accept responsibility for that because they had not been consulted.

In fact, if earlier Yugoslav Governments in exile could be accused of being Pan-Serb, the present Subasich Government cannot avoid criticism of being predominantly Pan-Croat.

India Plans 15-Year Campaign To Improve National Economy

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The first practical steps of a plan to revolutionize the economy of India are being discussed here between New York bankers and leading Indian financiers.

It's the "Bombay Plan," calculated to double the country's agricultural production and multiply its industrial output five times in 15 years at the cost of $30,000,000,000.

The United States comes into the picture because India, both private industrialists and the Government, would like a series of American loans, to total about $1,500,000,000 with which to buy American machinery.

The "Bombay Plan" was developed by industrialists led by four partners of the House of Tata, an organization which owns a variety of manufacturing, chemical, mining and financial concerns and which is responsible for much of India's current industrial production.

Plan Adopted

India's Government has adopted the plan and has appointed Sir Ardeshir Dalal, a Tata partner, to the Viceroy's Council as Minister of Planning and Reconstruction.

Another partner, A. D. Shroff, who now is in New York talking with bankers and manufacturers, says the plan offers "a splendid opportunity for the United States to enter the Indian market. The only fly in the ointment is our difficulty in getting American dollars to pay."

Food Output Scheme

Mr. Shroff explains that India had a peacetime net income from sales abroad, exceeding her purchases abroad; that she owes nothing outside her own country; and that she currently has a balance in the Bank of England equal to $3,000,000,000 American which, though blocked now, will eventually be freed.

India expects to continue to sell jute, magnesium, and pig iron to the United States; and tea, hides, cotton, oil cakes, and magnesium chloride to other nations.

Supporters of the plan hope to raise enough food to provide a 2,600 calory average daily diet. They hope to step up per acre yield by throwing "pocket handkerchief" farms together into co-operatives.

The plan calls for erasing adult illiteracy by a three to six months course which could cost only $1.20 a person. Schools, of at least five grades at first, would be opened for children. The plan places great emphasis on education, since the people must be able to read and write to understand the reforms. India is now 86 per cent illiterate.

"Created Money"

How will India pay? Here are the planned sources of finance:

Hoarded wealth, $900 millions.

Balances in England, $3 billions.

Sales abroad, $1.8 billions.

Foreign borrowing, $2.1 billions.

Savings, $12 billions.

"Created money," $10.2 billions.

That "created money" item is money which, it is planned, the Government will issue to pay for both labor and plants. It could be inflationary, but the Bombay planners urge that a rigid price control system be enforced during the period.

The sum is important only in relation to the national income of India, and $10,200,000,000 of "created money" would be somewhere between five and six per cent of the income, an amount which cannot be considered dangerously inflationary.

Rich-in-Oil Plant From India Thrives And Shows Promise in American West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Over this Western Nebraska region are growing several hundred acres of a crop strange to American eyes—a spiny-leaved annual from East India called safflower, which when mature stands as high as 30 inches.

It has great promise for the American west, for it grows at altitudes of more than 3,000 feet, and, although it does better under irrigation, it can be successfully grown as a dry-land crop.

Its especial virtue is that the seed is extremely rich in oil, which tests at the University of Nebraska chemurgic laboratories have shown to be an acceptable substitute for most uses of linseed oil, and to be a good fat for stockfood or human food. Seeds tested last year averaged 29.8 per cent oil. They have also been ground and fed as oilcake to cattle and sheep, with good results.

The Alliance Safflower Company was formed of local businessmen and farmers with an eye to producing the plant on a larger scale. Some four tons of seed was distributed and about 250 acres were planted.

All the seed produced this year will probably be used to seed larger areas next year. Farmers have been guaranteed $3.50 per 100 pounds for seed produced this year.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	64	63	64	+1 1/8
ACF-Brill Motor	31	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
Acme Steel 3	2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	
Adams Exp .15e	12	12 3/8	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/8
Adams-Millis 3/4e	2	31	31	31	
Air Reduction 1a	17	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/2	+1 1/8
Alaska Juneau	62	7 1/4	6 7/8	7	— 1/8
Allegheny Corp	26	2 3/4	2 5/8	2 3/4	
Allegheny pf	16	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	+ 1/4
Alleg pr pf	2	53	53	53	+ 1/2
Alleg L Sti 1.05e	19	27 3/8	27 1/4	27 3/8	+ 1/8
Allen Indust 3/4g	5	14	13 7/8	14	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	149 7/8	149 3/4	149 3/4	+1 1/4
Allied Mills 2a	16	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	+ 3/4
Allied Strs 1	45	20 3/4	20	20 1/2	+ 3/8
Allied Strs pf 5	4	102	101 7/8	102	+ 1/4
Allis Ch Mfg 3/4e	32	38 3/8	37 7/8	38 1/8	+ 3/8
Alpha P Cem 3/4e	4	22 1/4	22	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Amal Leather	16	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	— 1/8
Amal Leath pf6 1/2	1	40	40	40	— 3/4
Amerada Pet 3	12	105 3/4	103 3/8	105 3/4	+2 1/2
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	
Am Airlines 1 1/2e	14	17 1/4	16	17 1/4	+1 1/4
Am Bank Note .80	18	22 3/4	22	22 3/4	+1 1/8
Am Bosch 1/2e	12	18 1/8	17 7/8	18	+ 1/8
Am Brake Sh 3/4e	11	44 3/4	44 3/8	44 3/4	+ 1/8
Am Cable & Rad	145	13 3/8	13 1/8	13 1/4	+ 1/8
Am Can 3	1	91 7/8	91 7/8	91 7/8	+1
Am Can pf 7	30	177 3/4	177	177	+ 1/4
Am Car & F 2 1/2e	13	41	40 3/8	41	+ 3/8
Am C & F pf 5 1/4e	4	81 7/8	80 1/2	81 7/8	+1 3/8
Am Chain & C 2	3	27	26 7/8	27	+ 1/4
Am Chicle 4a	180	117 1/4	116 3/4	117 1/4	+ 1/2
Am Colortype .30e	4	14 7/8	14 1/2	14 7/8	+ 3/8
Am Crystal Sugar	3	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	
Am Distil	5	25 5/8	25 1/4	25 5/8	+ 3/8
Am Encaus Tiling	41	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	+ 1/4
Am & For Pow	9	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 3/8	
Am&FPS7pf5 3/4k	5	93 1/2	52 1/2	93 1/2	+1 1/2
Am&FPS6pf 4 1/2k	1	85	85	85	+1 3/8
Am&FP 2pf	8	22	21 3/8	22	+ 1/2
Am Haw SS 1 3/4e	4	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	+ 3/4
Am Hide & Leath	3	5 7/8	5 3/4	5 7/8	
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	72 3/4	72	72	+ 3/8
Am Ice	21	7 3/8	7 1/4	7 3/8	+ 1/8
Am Ice pf 1 3/4e	2	74	73 1/2	74	+2
Am Locomotive 1/2e	179	20 1/4	19 7/8	20 1/4	+ 3/8
Am M&Fdy .80	3	16 3/8	16 3/8	16 3/8	+ 1/8
Am M&Met 1/2e	2	11	10 3/4	11	+ 1/4
AmNewsCo 1.80	70	37 1/2	37	37 1/2	+ 1/4
Am Pow & Lt	23	3	3	3	— 1/8
Am P&L $6 pf	8	52 3/8	52 1/4	52 3/8	+ 1/8
Am P&L $5 pf	14	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 3/8	+ 1/8
Am Rad&St S .30e	297	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 3/8	+ 1/8
Am R Mill .60e	29	16 3/8	15 3/4	16 1/8	+ 1/2
Am R Mpf 4 1/2	450	73 1/2	73	73 1/2	+ 3/8
Am Sesting	9	17	16 1/2	16 7/8	+ 3/8
Am Sh Bldg 2e	120	30	29 1/2	30	+ 1/2
Am Smelt & R 2	16	41	40 3/8	40 7/8	+ 3/8
Am Smelt&Rpf7	40	157	156 1/4	157	
Am Snuff 1.80e	2	43	43	43	+ 1/4
Am Stl Fdrs 2	16	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4	+ 3/8
Am Stores 3/4e	1	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	
Am Stove .90e	1	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	48	47 1/2	48	+ 1/2
Am Sugar pf 7	1	126 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	+ 3/4
Am Sum Tob 1e	2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163 3/4	163 1/2	163 3/4	+ 1/4
Am Tobacco 3a	2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Tob pf 6	4	148 1/4	148	148 1/4	+ 1/4
Am Type Fdrs 1/2e	56	13 3/4	13 1/8	13 3/4	+ 1/2
Am Viscose 1 1/2e	4	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4	+1
Am Wat Wks	55	9 7/8	9 3/4	9 7/8	+ 1/8
Am Woolen	17	9 1/8	8 7/8	8 7/8	— 1/8
Am Wool pf 8k	6	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	+ 3/4
A Zinc L & S	3	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/8
AnacondaCop 1 1/2e	43	26 3/4	26 5/8	26 3/4	+ 1/4
AnaconW&C 3/4e	150	32 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	+1 1/2
Anchor H-G .45e	3	27	27	27	
Arch-Dan-M 2e	2	53	53	53	+1
Armour & Co	64	6 1/8	6	6 1/8	
Armour pr pf 6k	3	91	91	91	
ArmstrongCork 3/4e	2	43 7/8	43 3/4	43 3/4	— 1/8
Arnold Const 1/2	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Artloom Corp .30e	6	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4	— 1/8
Assd DryGoods 3/4e	6	17 1/4	17	17 1/4	+ 3/8
Assd D Gds1pf6	210	105 1/2	104 3/4	104 3/4	— 3/8
Assd DGd 2 pf7	100	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Atch T&SF 4 1/2e	18	67 1/4	67	67 1/4	+ 1/4
Atch T & S pf 5	2	95	95	95	
Atl Coast L 1 1/2e	6	40 1/4	40	40 1/4	+ 3/8
Atl Refining 1e	18	32	31 7/8	31 7/8	— 1/8
Atlas Corp 1.40e	6	14 3/8	14 1/2	14 3/8	+ 1/8
AtlasPowd 2 1/4e	80	58 1/2	57 3/4	57 3/4	+ 1/4
Atlas Tack 1.60	2	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	+ 1/4
Aust Nichols	4	10 3/4	10	10	— 1/8
Aust N prA 3 1/2k	17	73	72 3/4	73	
Aviation Corp. 10e	98	5 1/4	5	5 1/8	+ 1/8
Bald Loco ct 3/4e	169	24	23 1/2	23 5/8	+ 1/4
Balt & Ohio	34	9 1/8	8 7/8	9 1/8	+ 1/4
Balt & Ohio pf	34	17 3/4	17	17 1/4	+ 1/2
Ban&A pf6 1/4k	20	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	+ 1/2
Barber Asph	15	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	+ 3/8
Barker Bros 1/4e	1	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	+ 3/4
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	15 3/4	15 5/8	15 3/4	+ 1/4
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4	Aug 14
Beav Cr pf 4 1/4	20	107 1/2	107	107	
Beech Aircr 1g	17	10	9 7/8	10	+ 1/8
Bell Aircr 1e	13	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4	+ 1/4
Bendix Aviat 1 3/4e	22	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2
Benef Ind Ln .60a	3	20	19 7/8	20	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39	39	39	+ 1/4
Beth Foods 1e	3	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	+ 1/8
Beth Steel 4 1/2e	14	63	62 1/2	62 7/8	+ 3/8
Beth Steel pf 7	1	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	— 1/2
Bigelow-Sanf 1 1/2e	2	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	+ 1/4
Black&Deck 1.60a	5	22 7/8	22 1/2	22 7/8	+ 1/2
Blaw-Knox .60g	27	10 3/8	10 1/4	10 1/4	
Bliss&Laugh 1/2e	1	19	19	19	+ 1/2
Boeing Airplane 1e	10	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/8	+ 3/8
BohmAl&Br 1 1/2e	2	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	+ 1/4
Bon Ami A 4	20	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	— 1/4
Bon Ami B 2 1/2	10	54	54	54	+2
Bond Strs 2	6	42	41 1/2	42 1/2	+1
Borden Co 1.20e	9	33 1/8	32 3/8	32 3/4	— 1/4
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	40 1/4	39 1/2	40 1/4	+1
Boston & Maine	1	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	— 1/8
BowerB&Bear 1 1/2e	2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	— 1/4
Braniff Airw .60	127	20 3/4	19 3/8	20 1/2	+1
Bridgeport Br 1	2	12	12	12	
Briggs Mfg 2	59	38 1/4	37 7/8	38 1/4	+ 3/4
Bklyn Un Gas 1 1/4e	16	21 3/8	21	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Brunswick-Bal 3 1/4e	2	22	22	22	+ 1/4
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	53	11 1/4	10 3/4	11	+ 1/4
Budd Mfg	70	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	
Budd Mfg pf	1700	203	200	201	+3
Budd Mfg55pf5	130	70 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4	+ 3/4
Budd Wheel 1/4e	17	10 3/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	
BuffaloForge 1.35e	6	19 3/4	19	19	— 1/8
Bullard Co 1/2e	3	18 3/8	18 1/2	18 7/8	+ 3/8
Bulova Watch 2	4	40	39 3/4	40	+ 3/4
BurrAddMach .55e	26	14 3/8	14 1/2	14 3/8	+ 1/4
Burt Mills 1.20e	8	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	+ 1/4
Bush Term 3/4e	21	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Bush TB pf 2 1/4k	10	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	+ 3/4
Butler Bros .45e	21	11 1/4	10 7/8	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Butler Br pf 3 1/2	2	31	30 3/4	31	+ 1/4
Byers AM Co 3/4e	7	15 3/4	15	15 1/4	
Byron Jackson 3/4e	3	23	22 3/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4
Calif Pack 1 1/2	4	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4	+ 1/4
Calif P pf 2 1/2	50	55	55	55	+1
Callahan Z-Lead	23	1 1/8	1	1	— 1/8
Calumet&Hec .40e	11	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	
Campbell Wy 1/2a	13	21	20 3/4	20 3/4	+ 3/4
Can DryGAle 3/4e	21	30 1/2	30	30 3/4	+ 1/2
Canad Pacific h1/2e	31	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	
Cannon Mills 2	1	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	+ 3/4
CarpenterSt 1 1/4e	2	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	— 1/4
Carriers&Gen .20	6	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	— 1/8
Case JI Co 3/4e	10	37 1/2	36 7/8	37 1/2	+1
Case (JI) pf 7	10	149	149	149	— 1/2
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	50 3/4	50	50 1/4	
Celanese Cp 1-35f	5	35 7/8	35 3/4	35 3/4	— 1/4
Celanese 1stpf4 3/4	1	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
Celotex Corp 1/2	8	15	14 3/4	15	+ 1/4
Celotex Cp pf 1	100	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
Cent Aguirre 1 1/2	6	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Cent Foundry	17	4 1/2	4 3/8	4 3/8	— 1/8
Cent R R N J	4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Cent VioletaS1 1/4e	5	26	26	26	+ 3/4
Cerro de Pas 2 1/4e	9	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4	+ 1/4
Certain-teed Prod	88	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	— 1/8
Certain-teed6pf	630	101 3/4	99 1/2	100 1/4	— 7/8
Champ Pap&F 1/2a	5	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	+ 1/2
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/4
Ches & Ohio 3	35	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	+ 1/4
Chi & E Ill 3/4g	6	7 1/4	7	7	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	
Chi Grt West	2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+ 3/4
Chi Grt Wpf 17sk	5	23 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/4	+ 3/4
Chi Mail Or .30e	9	18	17 3/8	18	+ 3/4
Chi No West	17	25 7/8	25 5/8	25 3/4	— 1/8
Chi&NW pf .15e	24	63	62 3/4	63	+ 1/4
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	20	19 3/4	20	+ 1/2
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	1	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4
Chi Yellow Cab 1	41	16 7/8	16 3/4	16 7/8	+ 1/8
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
Childs Co	18	3 1/4	3	3 1/4	+ 1/8
Chrysler Corp 1 1/4e	32	95	93 1/4	95	+2
City I&F 1.20	1	20 1/4	20 1/8	20 1/4	— 1/4
City Invest	20	75	74	74	-2 1/2
City Stores	14	10	9 7/8	10	— 1/4
Clark Equip 1 1/4e	4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	+ 3/4
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	44	44	44	+1
Clev&Pitt 3 1/2	10	94	94	94	+1
Coca-Cola A 3	10	63	63	63	
Colgate-Palm 1/2e	1	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	— 1/4
Colgate-Ppf4 1/4	50	107 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1/2
Collins & Aik 3/4e	6	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	+1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	19	18 1/2	19	+ 1/4
Col & South	2	19 1/4	19	19	
Col & South 1pf	100	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	
ColBrCastA 1.20e	4	32 1/4	31 5/8	32 1/4	+ 1/4
Colum G&E .10e	25	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 3/4	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	7	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	+ 7/8
Colurg Pict 1/2g	4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Colum Carbon 4	1	91	91	91	+1
Comi Credit 2	14	42	41 1/4	42	+ 3/4
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	13	48 1/4	47 3/4	48 1/4	+ 3/4
Comi Solvents .30e	7	17	16 3/4	16 3/4	— 1/4
Com Ed 1.40	22	28	27 1/2	27 1/2	— 1/4
Comwlth&South	113	1 1/8	1	1 1/8	
Com & So pf 2 1/2k	2	85 7/8	85 7/8	85 7/8	
Conde Nast 1/2e	1	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
Consol Cigar 1e	4	27	26	27	+ 1/2
Cons Copper .20g	7	4	4	4	+ 1/8
Cons Edison 1.60	21	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	107	106 7/8	107	+ 1/8
Cons Film Ind	4	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	+ 1/8
Cons Film pf 1 3/4k	8	25	25	25	+ 1/8
Cons Laund .60e	2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	14	32 1/4	32	32	
Cons Vultee 1 1/2e	15	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4	+ 3/8
Cons Vul pf 1 1/4	3	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/4
Consol'n Coal	3	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/4
ConsumP pf 4 1/2	70	108 1/2	108	108 1/4	+ 1/4
Container Corp 3/4e	6	26 1/2	25 7/8	26 3/8	+ 3/4
Cont Bak 1/2e	3	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	+ 1/8
Cont Can 3/4e	6	42	40 3/4	42	+ 1 1/2
Cont Diam F .30e	3	12	11 3/4	11 3/4	— 1/4
Cont Motors .30e	42	8	7 7/8	8	— 1/4
Cont Oil Del .60e	15	29 3/4	29	29 1/2	— 1/4
Cooper-Bess 1/2e	4	17	16 3/4	17	+ 1/4
Cooper Bess pf 3	1	50	45	44	45	+ 1 1/4
CopperweldSti .80	18	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
Corn Prod 2.60	7	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4	+ 1/4
Cornell-D E .40e	17	23 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	
Coty Inc .15e	27	7	6 3/4	7	+ 1/2
Coty Internat 1	37	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 3/4	
Crane Co 1	38	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4	+ 3/4
Crane Co pf 5	5	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	
Crosley Corp 1/2e	7	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
Crown Cork 1/2e	4	38	38	38	+ 1/4
Crown Cork pf 2 1/4	1	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Crown Zeller 1	8	19 7/8	19 3/4	19 7/8	+ 1/4
Crown Zel pf 5	10	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Crucible Steel 3g	6	35 1/2	34 3/4	35 1/2	+ 3/4
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	+ 1/4
Cuba-R R pf	30	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	— 1/4
Cuban-A Sug .40g	12	16 1/2	16 3/8	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Curtahy Packing	4	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	+ 1/4
Curtis Publishing	251	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Curtis-Wright 3/4g	57	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 3/8	+ 1/8
Curtis-Wr A 1e	24	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Cutler-Ham .70e	1	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Davega Stores .30e	2	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	+ 1/4
Decca Record 1.20	6	31 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/4	+ 1/2
Deere & Co 1e	9	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4	+ 1/4
Del & Hudson	16	36	35 3/4	35 7/8	+ 3/8
Del Lack & West	17	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/4
Detroit Edi .90e	5	20 3/8	20 1/4	20 3/4	
Devoe&Ray A 1	150	39	38 1/4	39	+ 1 1/4
Diam Match 2 1/2g	2	32 1/4	31 7/8	31 7/8	— 3/8
Diam Match pf1 1/2g	6	40 1/2	40	40	— 1/2
Diam T Motor 1	15	16 1/4	15 3/4	16 1/8	+ 3/8
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	12	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 3/4	+1
Dixie Cup 1/2e	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
Doehler D Cas 3/4e	1	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
Dome Mines h1.60	12	25	24 3/4	24 3/4	+ 3/4
Dow Chem pf 4	1	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Douglas Aircr 5g	16	56	54 1/2	56	+2
Dresser Mfg 1e	5	38	37 3/4	38	+1
Dunhill Int	3	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
du Pont de N 2 1/2e	6	157	156 1/4	157	+ 3/4
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	150	119	119	119	—1
Eagle Pich L .45e	10	13 1/2	13 3/8	13 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastern Air L	22	40 1/2	39 3/4	40 1/2	+ 3/4
Eastern R M .20e	5	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	— 1/4
Eastman Kodak 5	3	165	164 1/2	165	+1 1/2
Eaton Mfg 3	3	48 3/4	48	48 3/4	+ 3/4
Edis Brs Strs .80a	4	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4	+ 1/4
El Auto-Lite 1e	15	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2	+ 1/4
Electric Boat 3a	17	11 7/8	11 3/4	11 7/8	+ 3/8
El Power & Lt	3	5 1/8	5	5	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	+ 1/4
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	93	92	93	+1 1/4
Eng Pub Service	115	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4	+ 3/4
Eng PS $5 pf5	130	100 1/4	100	100	
Equit Off Bldg	48	1	1	1	— 1/8
Erie R R 1/2e	1	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	+ 1/4
Erie R R ct 1/2e	20	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	+ 1/4
Erie R R pf A 5	4	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+ 1/4
EurekaVCleaner 1/2e	50	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Evans Prod 1/2e	15	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	+ 1/4
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4	+ 1/2
Exchange Buf .25e	1	4	4	4	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	10	41	40 7/8	41	+ 1/4
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25 7/8	25 3/4	25 7/8	— 1/8
Farmi Tel & Rad	30	13 3/4	13	13	— 1/4
Fed Lt & Trac 1	10	17	16 7/8	16 7/8	— 3/8
Fed Mng & S 1e	2	22 7/8	22 7/8	22 7/8	+ 1/8
Fed Mogul .85e	1	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	— 1/2
Fed MotTruck .40	98	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	+ 3/8
Federat D Strs 1 1/2	6	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
FedDStrs pf 4 1/4	30	101	101	101	+ 1/2
Ferre Enam 3/4e	2	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	+ 3/4
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	49 7/8	49 7/8	49 7/8	+ 1/4
Firestone 1 1/4e	12	49 1/2	49	49 1/2	+ 3/4
Firest T&R pf 4 1/2	1	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	— 3/4
Flintkote .45e	7	24 3/4	24	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	31	31	31	
Follansbee Stl	5	7 3/8	7	7 3/8	+ 1/4
FollansbeeStl pf 1	40	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	+ 1/4
Food Fair Strs 1	1	14	14	14	+ 1/4
Food Mach .70e	2	59	59	59	
Foster Wheeler 1/4e	12	22 1/2	21 3/4	22 1/2	+1
FostWh6pf 1 1/2	80	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 3/8
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	41 3/8	41	41 1/4	+ 3/4
Fruehauf T pf 5	2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2	— 1/2
Gabriel Co	19	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	+ 3/4
Gair Robert .30g	18	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	+ 1/8
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	+ 1/8
Gamewell 2 1/4e	1	50	41 1/4	41 1/2	
Gar Wood Ind .40	66	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	
Gaylord Cont 1/2a	6	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Gen Am Inv 1g	13	14 1/4	14	14	+ 1/4
GenAmTrans 1 1/4e	28	50 1/4	48 3/4	50 1/4	+ 1 3/4
Gen Baking .45e	12	8 7/8	8 3/4	8 7/8	
Gen Bronze .50e	11	10 7/8	10 3/4	10 3/4	+ 1/4
Gen Cable	6	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	
Gen Cable A	2	18	18	18	+ 1/4
GenCable pf 5 1/4k	1	100	100	100	
Gen Cigar 1	4	27 1/2	27 3/8	27 1/2	— 1/4
Gen Cigar pf 7	30	152	150	150	—2
Gen Elec 1.40	37	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	43	42 7/8	43	
Gen Fds pf 4 1/2	20	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	
Gen G & El A	7	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	— 1/8
Gen Mills 4	1	107	107	107	—1
Gen Mills5pf5	110	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	
Gen Motors 2 1/4e	43	63	62 3/4	63	+ 1/2
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130	130	130	+ 1/2
Gen Out Adv 1/2e	23	12 1/8	11 3/4	12 1/8	+ 1/4
Gen Prec Eq 1	8	22 1/2	21 7/8	22 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Printink .20e	38	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Gen Pub Service	1	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
Gen Ry Signal 1/2e	4	25 7/8	25 3/4	25 3/4	
Gen Real & Util	32	2 1/8	2	2 1/8	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	88	88	88	—2
Gen Refract .90e	5	4	4 3/8	4	+ 1/4
Gen Shoe 3/4e	1	19	18 7/8	19	+ 1/8
GenSCastpf 4 1/2k	1	750	79 1/4	78 1/2	79	+ 1/2
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24 7/8	24 7/8	24 7/8	
Gen Tire&Rub 1/2e

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Int'l Nickel Shows Drop In Half Year Net

NEW YORK — The International Nickel Company of America Ltd., and subsidiaries earned net profit for six months ended June 30 of $13,686,390, equal to 87 cents a common share, compared with $16,155,457, or $1.04 a common share, during the same period last year, Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president, announced.

For the quarter ended June 30, net profit of the company on a consolidated basis was $6,775,079, equal to 43 cents a share on the common stock, compared with net income of $6,911,311, or 44 cents a common share, in the preceding quarter, and with net of $8,080,219, or 52 cents a share, in the quarter ended June 30, 1943.

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30 showed current assets of $128,882,889, of which $23,171,604 was cash, and $46,341,274 Treasury bills, tax notes and other securities, compared with current assets of $126,744,088 on March 31. $123,355,716 on June 30, 1943.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., manufacturer of industrial rubber goods and other products, reports net profit of $880,927 for the six months ended June 30, or $1.40 a share, compared with $811,525, or $1.29 a share, for the like period of 1943.

Associates Investment Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries report net profit of $1,878,721 for the half year ended June 30, equal to $4.24 a common share, against $1,516,173, or $3.18 a common share, for the six months ended June 30, last year.

Reynolds Metals Co. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30 consolidated net earnings of $2,113,603 after charges and special amortization of war facilities of $2,219,854 and $1,960,738 reserved for price inventory adjustments. This is equal to $1.93 a share on the common stock after preferred dividend requirements. In the first half of 1943 consolidated net amounted to $1,906,348, equal to $1.73 a common share.

Melville Shoe Corp. and subsidiaries report for six months to June 30 net profit of $1,167,084, equal to $1.01 a share on the common stock, against $1,210,264, or $1.08 a share, in the first half of 1943.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., reports for the first half of 1944 net profit of $922,993, equal to 47 cents a common share, compared with $914,434, or 46 cents a share, in the like period of 1943.

Connecticut River Power Company reports net earnings before interest expense and other fixed charges for the six months ended June 30, 1944 and 1943 were $1,090,638 and $1,072,624, respectively, equivalent to 2.32 and 2.23 times such charges. The balance available for dividends for the respective six months periods was $620,679 and $593,023.

Crane Company and subsidiaries in the United States reported a net profit, subject to audit and renegotiation, of $5,725,836 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1944. Reported net profit for the same period in 1943 was $4,403,747. Provision for federal income and excess profits taxes was made on a basis of the revenue acts of 1942 and 1943 and the results are after provision of $3,000,000 for reserve for war loss contingencies.

U. S. War Spending Declines in July To New Low for Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — Government spending for war purposes dipped in July to the lowest monthly total of the year, the $7,355,000,000 representing a 7.6 per cent decline from June expenditures.

The figures announced by the War Production Board showed that total war outlays had risen to $207,200,000,000, from the start of the defense program on July 1, 1940 through July 31, 1944.

The average daily rate of outlay, $282,900,000, also was the lowest of any month in 1944.

The figures included checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriation as well as net outlays of the reconstruction finance corporation and its subsidiaries. The daily rate of spending was reckoned on the basis of the 26 days in July in which checks were cleared by the Treasury.

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In New I. B. M. Posts

Above: Miss Margaret E. Hester, promoted by International Business Machines Corporation to the position of head of a newly formed applications department for the United States, and, below, Miss Margaret Bulmer who has been named head of a similar new department for world trade. As part of the company's postwar planning program, these departments will work in the fields of government, business and institutions to develop new applications for I. B. M. products in the United States and abroad.

Ohio Edison Co. Seeks SEC Approval Of Refinancing Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Ohio Edison Company, Akron, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission's approval on a refinancing program to retire $52,446,000 principal amount of 4 per cent bonds and 198,952 shares of $6 and $5 preferred stocks.

To provide funds for the retirement, Ohio would issue and sell $30,962,000 principal amount of 30-year bonds and 180,000 shares of new preferred stock, borrow $10,000,000 from banks on 2¼ per cent installment notes and use $17,000,000 of its cash.

The new 30-year bonds would bear an interest rate of not more than 3¼ per cent and the new stock a rate of not more than 4½ per cent.

E. G. Budd Mfg. Co. Plans Refunding

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 60,000 shares of $5 cumulative prior preferred stock.

The stock has no par value but is redeemable at $100 par share.

Proceeds will be used for the redemption of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at $110 per share plus accumulated dividends from Nov. 1, 1930, to the redemption date, Oct. 15. The total amount required is estimated at $3,725,071.

If proceeds exceed the amount needed for the retirement, the balance will be used for working capital. If the proceeds are insufficient, the company will add up to $250,000 to the retirement fund.

The underwriters and offering price will be supplied by amendment.

An additional 35,868 shares were registered to be offered in exchange for 7 per cent preferred shares at the rate of two $5 preferred shares for each 7 per cent share. The exchange offer will expire Nov. 15.

Outdated Pay Rates Are Found Big Factor in Tire Output Lag

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP) — Continuance of outdated pay rates for newly created rubber industry jobs—a system to which "both management and labor are opposed"—has cost from 30 to 60 per cent in worker productivity of heavy duty tires, the War Manpower Commission asserted today.

Reporting on a 10-week survey made to determine methods of meeting "utmost urgency" demands for more heavy tires, the WMC declared:

"Production likely could be increased 10 to 15 per cent provided both management and labor agreed mutually to correct certain deficiencies for which each appears partially responsible."

The report was presented to Akron rubber executives by Harry C. Markle, local WMC director, and D. Alan Strachan, of the War Production Board's labor division.

Terming the called-for speedup "an abnormal effort volunteered by the worker to help break the production bottleneck," the report listed eight "utilization factors definitely affecting production:"

1. Individual workers' ability to produce, whether caused by production limits imposed, machine failure, uneven flow of materials, lack of maintenance crew manpower or other factors.

"During the . . . next 90 days," asserted Mr. Markle, "it is possible to increase production of heavy duty tires 10 to 15 per cent by raising the limits or goals on individual produtcion above existing levels. It must be definitely understood . . . that production records made during the emergency should not be used as a basis for cutting rates, enforcing future speedup or restudying jobs."

2. Payment of "past average" wages on jobs which have been changed and on which no new incentive rates have been adopted, has been found to decrease worker productivity from 30 to 60 per cent.

3. Absenteeism.

4. Failure to make greater use of women on jobs now being performed by men.

5. Lack of streamlined production scheduling and controlling of materials flow.

6. Manpower turnover.

7. Inadequate training of both supervisory personnel and union committeemen.

8. Insufficient co-operation in labor-management handling of complaints and grievances.

The survey also "certified a need for an additional 1,446 male workers in the tire program," the report said, adding that WMC recruiters had been sent into 14 Southern States to enlist manpower.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅜	5
American Barge Line Co	11⅝	12¾
American Hardware Co	29¾	31⅝
American Manufacturing	81⅝	84⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅝	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	52½	55¾
Art Metal Construction	24	25¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	38¾	39¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	34½	36¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	9	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	77¼	..
Gird && Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23½	25¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	39
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34½	37¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	7¾	8½
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufacv	35	37¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅛	17½
*Colonial Stores	30	31¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	42½	45¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27½	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	29¼
Draper Corporation	77¾	80¾
Durez Plastic-Chemical	22¼	25¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	11	11⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23¾
Exolon Co	8¾	9¼
Family Finance	13⅜	13⅝
Family Finance pf A	25¼	27½
Food Fair StoresInc	45¼	48¼
Fruitof the Loom	35¾	38
GeneralFire Extinguisher	15¾	16⅝
General Machinery	21¼	23⅜
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	9	10
Goodall Worsted Company	53	56
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton&Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	96¾
Graton&Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36½
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
HaskelitMfg Co	6¾	7⅞
Herwood-Wakefield Co	34¾	37½
Herwood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅝	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	31
InternationalPetrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	11½	12¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	21¾	23¼
Landers Frary & Clark	36⅞	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	114	118
Marathon Paper Mills	26½	29¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	65⅝	69
Merck & Co	39¾	42½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	48¼	51½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	73	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24½	26¾
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11¾
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84½	88¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30¾
National Chemical &2Mfg	5¼	6¼
National Shirt Shops	14⅞	16⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¼	71¼
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34	37
Ohio Finance	9¾	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46	49
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅜	3⅞
Richardson &Co	47¼	50
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅜	16⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	36
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	9¾	10¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	63¼	..
Sanford Mills	42½	45½
Submarine Signal Co	33¾	36¼
Tampax Inc	5¾	6¾
Time Incorporated	63	66
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3½
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18⅞
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	120½	125½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	93¼	97
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29½	31¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	39¾	42¾
Warren Bros Class C	16⅜	17¾
West Point Manufacturing	45	48
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	..
Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	17⅛
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	103⅛	..
Conn Light & Power	44⅛	46⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso	34⅛	63⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	34	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41⅝
Green Mountain Power pf	87	91
Hartford Electric Light	53½	55¼
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31½	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80¾	84⅛
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33	35½
Narragansett Elec pf	57	60½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	36	37¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	61⅛	63½
N E Public Serv $7 p rn 1	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	98	102
N E Public Serv $7 pf	43½	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41½	44
*Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	31¾	33¾
Western Mass Companies	34	36

*Ex-Dividend.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	80½	83⅜
Merchants National (12)	330	335
New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	82	87
National Shawmut (1)	35¾	37½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	128	135
†State Street Trust (8)	374	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	52
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅛	35⅛
Agricultural (3a)	74	77½
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23⅛
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	17½	18¾
American Insur Nwk (½a)	15⅛	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	52½	55½
American Reserve	15¼	16⅜
American Surety (2½)	56⅛	58¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21¾
City of New York (½p)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	49¾	51¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	47	50½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (3a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Great American Insur (1)	28¼	30
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	95½	99¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅞	30¾
Homestead (½g)	13⅛	15⅞
Insurance Co Nor Amer (2½a)	84½	87
Jersey Insur New York (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Mass Bonding (3½)	66¼	69¾
MerchantsFireAssoc (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	58	61
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25½	27¼
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13½	15⅜
North River (1)	22¼	24¾
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6½
Northern (3a)	86½	91
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82¾	86¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	16¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4⅝	6½
Reinsurance CoTex (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21	23
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	71¾	74¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46½
Security (1.40)	35½	37½
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident	61¼	65
Travelers (16)	470	485
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36¾	38¾
United States Fire (2)	48¾	51¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35¾

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.99	4.36
Amerex Holding	28.75	30.625
American Business Shares	3.75	4.11
Axe Houghton Fund	15.17	16.31
Bond Inv Tr of Amer	102.03	106.28
Boston Fund	18.88	19.41
Broad Street Investing	29.56	32.06
Bullock Fund	15.84	17.36
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.37	30.51
Chemical Fund	9.74	10.57
Christiana Securities Co	2460.00	2560.00
Commodity Corp	9.04	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.50	46.50
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.06	23.70
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.55	14.85
Equitable Invest Corp	31.77	34.16
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.51	21.02
Fund Investors Inc	23.44	25.69
General Capital	34.79	37.31
General Investors Trust	5.58	6.01
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.36	7.06
Low Priced Shares	6.20	6.82
Railroad Shares	3.70	4.04
Railroad Equip Shares	4.39	4.84
Steel Shares	4.52	4.98
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.87	24.59
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	27.57	28.07
B-2	32.19	32.75
B-3	20.06	20.42
B-4	11.40	11.60
K-1	23.88	24.09
K-2	23.88	24.09
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.50	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.07	9.97
Maryland Fund	4.80	5.30
Mass Invest Tr	22.15	23.82
Mass Inv 2d Pd	11.05	11.88
Mutual Invest	11.83	12.71
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New England Fund	13.01	14.02
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.73	7.41
Railroad	5.52	6.08
Railroad Equip.	7.45	8.20
Steel	6.38	6.92
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.875	22.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.25	15.32
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub InvestFund	3.48	3.82
ScudderStevens&Clark	93.84	95.74
SpencerTrask Fund	15.07	16.06
State Street Invest	45.25	48.25
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.86
Wellington Fund	17.13	18.82

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.80	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.90	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs 0	4.93	5.70
Nation Wide Sec	2.84	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.16	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.84	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.74	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.41	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	....
U S Electric Lt & Pow "A"	17.15	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.87	....

Investing Banking

Blair & Co	3.00	3.375
First Boston Corp	33.125	34.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 2 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.75	Bos & Alb	115	114	114½	114½
2.00	Bos Edison	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	68½	68½	68½	68½
..	Bos & Me pf	39½	39	39½	39½
..	B & Me st B pf	7	7	7	6¾
.50a	Copper Range	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4.50	E G&F pr pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	68
16.00e	E M SR 1st pf	105	105	105	103¼
.50a	Eastern SS	11¼	11	11	11½
2.00	Eastern SS pf	35	35	35	35
.30a	Lamson	3½	3½	3½	3¾
2.50	Lamson pf	32	31	31¼	31¾
..	Maine Cent pf	30	30	30	30
..	Mass Util Asso	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	NEG & E pf	38¼	36	36¼	36½
2.75a	NE Tele&Tel	106	105¼	105⅝	105⅝
..	North Butte	32c	41c	42c	41c
..	Reece Fold M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.60	Shawmut Assoc	14	14	14	14
..	Suburb Elec	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
1.30a	Torrington	35¾	35¼	35¾	33¾

Steps Taken To Improve Cotton Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)— Steps were taken in Congress and in administrative agencies yesterday to improve cotton prices as the government forecast the supply of this commodity for the 1944-45 cotton year was enough to meet the country's needs for more than two years.

Dissatisfied with prices now prevailing under government price policies affecting both raw cotton and cotton textiles, Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama urged producers to hold this year's crop off the market until parity price had been reached.

The Government is now supporting cotton at 92.5 per cent of parity. Senator Bankhead said legislation may be offered in Congress soon to require a price supporting loan of between 97.5 and 100 per cent of parity.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration ordered higher retail prices for some types of work clothes. The increase were made partly as a result of the so-called Bankhead-Brown cotton amendment to the price control extension act which directed the OPA to adjust ceilings of textiles to levels which would permit manufacturers to pay full parity for raw cotton.

Cerro de Pasco Head

Frank F. Russell

Named president of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation and Cerro de Pasco Railway, succeeding Harold Kingsmill, who is resigning on Sept. 1. Mr. Russell, on leave from the National Aviation Corporation, of which he is president, is serving as general manager of the National Aircraft War Production Council, Inc. Mr. Kingsmill will remain a director and act as a consulting engineer for the corporations.

U. S. Asks 'Movie' Antitrust Suit Dismissal Be Set Aside

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Federal Department of Justice has asked the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to set aside District Judge William H. Kirkpatrick's decision of last April 8, dismissing a suit brought by William Goldman Theaters, Inc., of Philadelphia, against 11 major motion picture companies and exonerating the group of charges of violating the Sherman antitrust law.

The Justice Department declared that if the decision stands it is not only doubtful whether the Sherman act can be applied effectively to the movie industry, but there will be a "threat to free competition in any business."

Intervenes in Goldman Suit

The anti-trust division of the Justice Department has intervened in an appeal by the Goldman Theaters from Judge Kirkpatrick's ruling dismissing Mr. Goldman's $1,500,000 triple damages suit. The Justice Department has a suit of its own pending in U. S. Court in New York against the same group and others, in which it raises many of the legal propositions that were involved in the Goldman suit.

Mr. Goldman claimed actual losses of $450,000, contending he was frozen out of exhibiting first run pictures on an equal basis with theaters of the Warner Brothers chain.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in his decision, acknowledged that the Warners had a monopoly on first run showings here, but ruled that because there was no diminution in the total interstate movement of films, and because the monopoly was created by individual choice of the picture distributing companies and not by coercion upon Mr. Goldman, and because Mr. Goldman offered no evidence of any injury to the public, the defendants had not violated the Sherman Law.

Would Narrow Scope

"If this theory of the Sherman Act were widely accepted by the courts," the government's brief said, the act would have a general application considerably narrower than the scope given to it by 50 years of judicial interpretation."

"The issues touched on in this case go beyond the immediate concerns of the plaintiff," the brief continues. "The motion picture industry affects the lives, habits and thoughts of people the world over. . . . the dangers of collectivism through private monopoly are particularly serious in such an industry.

"Only through free competition in the commercial exploitation of motion pictures can there be assurance that the industry will be a forum in which ideas, views and attitudes will find free expression and compete for public acceptance."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, 1-room apartment or room unfurnished, by business woman. Box 92, 1013 National Press Bldg., 4.

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A Thursday Page

The Singing Cave

By Margaret Leighton

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Chapter Eight

"I wonder—wouldn't the man who came here from the Museum anc started you off on collecting relics—wouldn't he like to hear about the things you found today?" inquired Penny, when they were discussing the day's adventures at the ranch house that evening. "Why don't you write and tell him what you've found this time?"

Bill gave an exclamation. "Why, of course! And I'll have time to write a letter now and give it to Art to mail when he comes by. He said he was going to Temecula tonight."

"My goodness, but you're a sudden person when you get an idea!" Penny said, running to keep up with his long-legged stride.

When, a few days later, a letter arrived with the address of the Museum printed in its corner, Bill tore open the envelope with eager fingers. His eyes ran down the page, then he gave a sudden whoop of joy. "Is he interested? Just read it, Penny! Why, they want to see the things! They want me to bring them in there, with anything else that I've found that I think will interest them—'at my earliest convenience!' "

"Oh, Bill! How wonderful! When will you go, and may I go, too?" Penny cried, eagerly scanning the typewritten sheet.

Bill's exuberance dimmed a little. "Well, I'll have to ask Dad. It'll take a whole day to go there and back and I don't know if I can get off," he said.

But Fred Deane, somewhat to Bill's surprise, raised no objections. "Sure, son, you can take the truck in tomorrow or the day after. I know what a lot this means to you," he said. "And besides, you can show Penny some of the sights as you go along. She really hasn't seen anything of California but Deane's valley since she got here! Maybe she'd like to look at a big city for a change. Be sure to get an early start."

Off for the City

When Bill's father said an early start he meant just that. The sun was barely over the mountain barrier at the east end of the valley when the truck, with the new discoveries carefully packed aboard, stood under the live-oak trees ready to go. At his mother's insistence Bill wore his best school suit, and he felt stiff and self-conscious in it. Penny looked unfamiliar, too, in a dress, instead of the denim jeans she had been wearing so constantly since she bought them.

Waiting in the anteroom to see Doctor Ferris later, Bill put his hand inside his pocket to feel the reassuring touch of the letter.

But there was no doubt at all that the curator was interested. Almost at once he called for his assistant, Doctor Hawley. When, last of all, Bill unwrapped the knife Felipe had called "paviut," both men gave exclamations of surprise and pleasure. "Well, young man, you've brought us something we've been hoping to get our hands on for a long time!" Doctor Ferris said. "You found this on your own ranch, you say? Let's see exactly where that is—you can show us on this map."

The Old Trail interested the two scientists immediately. "What do you think, Hawley? Isn't this just the site we've been looking for?" Doctor Ferris said. "It seems to me that it's well worth investigating. Maybe we can fill some of the gaps in our series. How about it, would your father allow us to do some digging there, do you think, Bill?"

"Oh, yes, sir!" Bill exclaimed, his pulse bounding at the thought of such incredibly good fortune. "Of course only part of the Mountain is on our land. Most of it belongs to the Reservation—we lease our grazing from them there. But we know the Indians well, and we've always been friends. I'm positive they wouldn't object."

"We'd have to be sure of that," Doctor Hawley said. And Doctor Ferris added, "Suppose you find out and get their permission, and then write us. We can begin to plan as soon as it's definite."

"Yes, sir!" Bill said, again.

"Now about these objects. What did you plan to do with them?" the curator continued. "I may as well be frank—they're all things the Museum would like to have. This paviut especially—it is really very valuable. But our funds are limited—"

Bill flushed. "Oh, we brought them for you!" he said. "That's what we came for. We don't want to sell them. They don't belong to us really—we just happened to find them. If they are valuable, it's all the more reason why you should keep them here where they'll do the most good."

"That's very generous of you," Doctor Ferris said. "We appreciate that. We'll give you credit in our records, and wherever they are displayed, too."

Credit for Felipe

"I think Felipe ought to have some of the credit, too, don't you, Bill?" Penny asked.

"Yes, of course! He found the paviut and told us what it is. It belongs to him more than to anyone else. He's my friend, Felipe Lugo, an Indian boy from our Reservation," Bill explained. "If you put down anyone's name in your records you should have his."

"We'll make sure to," Doctor Hawley said.

Arriving home just after sunset, Penny and Bill gave a full recital of their trip and the request of the curator. "Of course they can dig on my land if they want to—glad to have them!" Bill's father said.

"Do you think the Indians will object at all to their working up on the Reservation?" Bill asked, and Lola shook her head confidently. "No, I don't think so, Beel. But why don' you go up there with Felipe, ask ol' Tomas? I think he will let you, sure. He has some good sense, that' ol' man."

Early the next morning Bill and Felipe started to the Reservation for the needed permission from old Tomas, capitan of the tribe. They followed the highway around the jutting flank of the Mountain to the next valley where the sulphurous hot water flowed so strangely out of the ground. The road into the Reservation began here and wound up steeply past the Ranger Station through a canyon where a fine stream watered the many small ranches and fields of the Indians. "Plenty of water here, still," Bill said, eyeing the undiminished flow enviously.

Visit to Tomas

Felipe nodded. "I think it is very queer thing how your river is small this season when everywhere else there is water jus' like always!" he said.

"Hello, Bill Deane!" called Tomas, when their truck stopped before his whitewashed adobe.

Tomas's wife, tiny Ysabel, appeared under the shade of the brush-covered ramada beside the cabin where she had been stringing red chile peppers ready to hang up to dry. She smiled a greeting to the two boys. The next moment there was a patter of feet over the hard-packed, dusty ground, and a small Indian boy, hardly more than a baby, ran to his grandfather's side, from which safe haven he stared at the newcomers with round, solemn black eyes.

"Hello, Ysidro!" Felipe said. "Don' you remember me?" The child smiled shyly, then hid his face against Tomas's legs.

"Sure, he remember you! He's smart boy," Tomas said, proudly. He began to search his pockets while Ysidro watched in growing anticipation. At last he drew out a lollipop, wrapped in bright cellophane. "This I brought for you from the store," he said. The little brown hands reached up eagerly, while the slow old ones carefully unwrapped the treasure.

Ysabel shook her head and clicked her tongue. "So, he bring always candy with him!" she scolded. "When he had ten of his own, did he bring them candy from the store? No, he think then that the tortillas an' the chile is food enough an' plenty. It is the grandchil' that is spoil', always!"

Tomas paid no attention whatever to his wife's protests. He gave the lollipop to Ysidro, who retired to the doorstep, where he sat happily licking at it while his black eyes remained fixed upon the two boys. "See, he like that; it is good!" Tomas said.

Then Bill and Felipe explained their errand. Tomas listened until they had finished, his face as expressionless as ever. "They be careful, not make fires, not shoot deer?" he asked.

"Oh, you can count on that!" Bill assured him.

"Then I guess that be all right. They can come, hokay," the old Indian told them, and Bill, who had been holding his breath with suspense, let it out in a sigh of relief.

Reversing a Decision

Bill started back for the ranch, but Felipe seized the opportunity to go on to his father's land to see how their horses were getting on.

When Felipe appeared at the ranch that afternoon, riding a good-looking sorrel, he looked so serious that Bill was alarmed. "What is it?" he inquired.

"I stay to eat with Tomas an' Ysabel, an' while I am there Matt-

The Story Starts Here

Bill Deane and his Indian fried, Felipe, rescuing Penny, a New York City girl, from a cave into which she had fallen on the Deanes' California cattle ranch, had stumbled on a store of interesting Indian relics. Felipe, whose father, Juan Lugo, had disappeared, had brought his beautiful palomino horse, Lucero, to hide him at the ranch, because the storekeeper, Mattson, was claiming him. The Indian's friends believed that Mattson was responsible for the trouble that had caused Juan Lugo to run away. The Deanes' great problem that summer was the dwindling supply of water in the stream on which the ranch depended.

son an' Joe Chavez come there," Felipe said, then stopped.

"What did Mattson have to say?" Bill asked. "I suppose he tried to make you give him Lucero again?"

"No." Felipe shook his head. "That is very queer thing, Beel. He don' say nothing about Lucero. He ask me if I have seen my father, an' when I say no he an' Joe look at each other, an' they look like they feel better about something. Then Mattson say, like always, that the only safe place for Juan Lugo is Mexico, an' for me to tell him that, if I ever see him. But that is not the bad thing. It is when Tomas tell about the white men coming to dig in the Reservation along the Old Trail. Tomas tell them that, like he think it very fine thing, that this Reservation an important place now! But Mattson an' Joe Chavez, when they hear that, they both get excited!

"Then they tell ol' Tomas some lies. They tell him that they know about those Museum men, an' that they are very bad men who wan' to make it so there is lots of trouble for us Indians. What those men really want is to get the lan' of the Reservation away from us! And ol' Tomas, he believe them! He tol' me to tell you that those men cannot come!"

"He won't let them come and dig?" Bill said, incredulously. "But why in the world would Mattson and Joe Chavez say that? They know better—at least Mattson does."

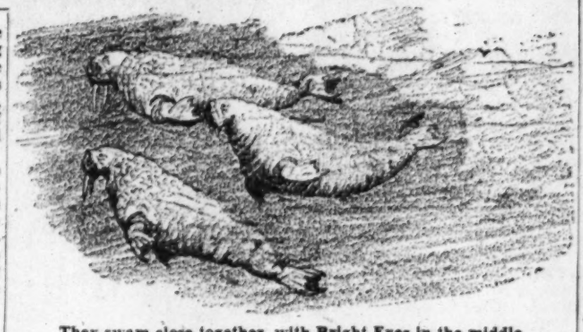
Dark Outlook

But although Bill's father made a special hurried trip later that very afternoon, he was unable to persuade the old chief to relent. "He's stubborn, and he's scared," he reported, shaking his head. "Mattson's worked on the nightmare that's in every Indian's mind—been there so long I reckon it's embedded forever—the fear of the white man taking his land. It's happened so many times that any hint of it is enough to put him into a panic. I almost got myself into some real trouble, too, when I tried to argue him out of it. He began to act suspicious of me, and he hinted pretty sharply that he wasn't going to lease the grazing on the Reservation to us any more—that maybe we weren't his friends after all! That shut me up, I can tell you! I hope he'll cool off and forget about that! It would put the finish on us for sure!"

Bill felt himself turn cold! To be shut off from the higher Mountain grazing—all that they'd have to count on to carry them through the late summer this dry season—why, they'd be as good as done for! They'd either have to sell off most of their steers at ruinous prices or watch them all starve!

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Old King had considerable difficulty getting up on to the ice



They swam close together, with Bright Eyes in the middle

Son of the Walrus King

By Harold McCracken

Author of "The Biggest Bear on Earth," "The Last of the Sea Otters," etc.

Illustrated by Lynn Bogue Hunt

Chapter Nine

After another adventurous trip through Bering Strait, swimming south this time, Mama and Little Aivik again reached Bering Sea. Bright Eyes had stayed with the Bully and his mother whom they had met during the journey through the Strait.

As the short days passed, the winter increased in severity. Bering Sea became an icy colosseum in which the blizzard ruled undisputed over sea and sky; giving way only to the sub-zero stillness of the long clear nights, through which the Northern Lights played their magic fantasy of gay-colored eerie gleams. The weak yellow sun swung in increasingly short arcs across the southern horizon; and the moon remained in sight for six or seven days, shining down upon the desolate ice fields with a cold brilliance that transformed it into a fairyland in which everything seemed to be made of shinning silver.

When Mama and Little Aivik swam in the clear water, every breath and snort from their nostrils sent frosty plumes into the crackling air, like puffs of smoke from miniature volcanoes. When they crawled out up the snow-covered floating islands of ice, their bodies steamed profusely, and little icicles formed at the ends of the bristles of their whiskers, and the water which dripped from their bodies quickly froze on the snow and ice around them. But the abundance of fat and rich red blood in their healthy bodies kept them warm, and they thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful white winter world in which they lived.

Their only difficulty was in finding enough food to satisfy their large appetites, and keeping out of the way of hungry polar bears and killer whales. But Mama never failed to share with Little Aivik whatever she found, and although he was now approaching the time when he could take care of himself, she watched over him with the care and tenderness she had shown when he was just a baby.

They had their adventures, to be sure—for life was an almost constant vigil against their enemies—but the winter passed without serious consequences.

Growing Up

By the time the ice started moving back northward again, Little Aivik had grown almost a third the size of his mother and already showed unmistakable signs of becoming a particularly big bull. He had developed large wrinkles and rough barnacles around his husky neck and broad shoulders; had grown quite independent of all motherly attentions; and, most important of all, a pair of sprouting ivory fusks protruded an inch or more below his broad be-whiskered upper lip. These growing ivory tusks correspond to the canine teeth which most animals use for fighting and tearing their food; although in the walrus they develop to tremendous size and are used principally for the digging of clams.

Despite the fact that he could not see his new tusks, Little Aivik was fully aware of their presence and very proud of them. As he lay on the edge of the ice, he repeatedly raked these new acquisitions of approaching manhood over the back of his sprawling flippers, or dug them delicately into the snow and ice in front of him. Then he would sit upright, as tall as he could, and bulge his neck and bellow to himself in a newly acquired deep tone, as he had watched the big bulls do. Even when he saw a polar bear he would flick his bald head back and forth and jab his little tusks defiantly, but he always moved closer to Mama when they came too close, and he always trailed along wherever the old lady went.

It was not until they finally sighted the low hills of the Alaskan coast that Mama turned toward the west. This brought them directly in line with King Island. Mama hauled out on a large flat 'berg and began looking around as though she expected to meet some one there. Little Aivak spent most of his time thinking about Bright Eyes and wondering if he would ever see her again.

A day or two later a great bull came along. Little Aivik quickly recognized him as the Old King—whom they had met at this same place the preceding spring.

When Mama saw him she uttered a call which Little Aivik had never heard before. It was a very friendly call and the big bull made a siimilar reply as he swam straight up to the iceberg on which they had been lying.

Little Aivik's Hero

The old King stood upright in the water, staring intently at both Mama and Little Aivik for a long time—just as he had done before. First he looked at the old lady and then at the youngster. It almost scared Little Aivik when he stared at him, although there was a very friendly expression on Old King's face. Little Aivik was so awed with admiration that he trembled from his head to the toes of his flippers.

After a while Old King moved up to the edge and started to haul out right in front of them. Little Aivik began edging his way back toward the opposite side of the flat iceberg, but he continued to look back. Mama just sat and watched.

The Story Starts Here

On the journey south to Bering Strait, after spending the summer in the Arctic Ocean, Little Aivik and his mother had met many friends they had known in the far north. Among these was Bright Eyes, a cute little walrus, who was shy when Little Aivik paid her any attention. But their reunion was interrupted by the appearance of a young walrus, just a bit larger than Little Aivik, who was somewhat of a bully. Bright Eyes shared the attentions of Little Aivik and the Bully, but when danger threatened, it was always Little Aivik who came to her help.

Old King had considerable difficulty in getitng up onto the ice. His massive body was so heavy that it was impossible to raise himself by the combined efforts of both flappers and tusks. But he had his own way of getting out of the water. As each wave rolled in against the ice and lifted his body upward, it gave him the opportunity of edging his neck and shoulders a little further up over the edge of the ice each time—until finally he was able to crawl out.

He looked even more massive as he sat up in full sight. His hairless old hide was faded, yellow and covered with many gray scars from the many fights and conflicts which he had gone through in his long struggle for existence in the unfriendly icy seas. But there was something very kindly and dignified about this weather-worn, battle-scarred patriarch.

For a while, he just sat and stared at Mama. Then, turning toward Little Aivik for a while, he started waddling slowly toward the frightened youngster. Little Aivik watched in awe while he moved a few steps in his direction, and then grunting sharply he turned abruptly to plunge over the edge of the ice and disappear beneath the surface.

Gathering a Herd

The days were rapidly becoming longer and there was increasing warmth in the sun. As the open water edge of the ice fields moved closer to Bering Strait, Mama began to bellow her herding call, and it wasn't long before she had a dozen or more followers. Some of these had been members of her herd the previous summer, although others Aivik had never seen before.

When one of the small groups swam slowly out into the open from among the fields of floating ice, to consider joining Mama's herd, Aivik suddenly rose up in the water, and then jumped forward to swim rapidly toward them. He had recognized a familiar face. It was Bright Eyes—and with her was the Bully and his mother.

Both Bright Eyes and the Bully had grown, but Aivik had become much larger than either of them. His tusks were fully twice the size of the Bully's; he swam with much greater speed and strength; and the wrinkles and knobs around his neck were more like those of a grown walrus. He already showed the unmistakable signs of becoming a particularly large and powerful bull.

They all moved slowly northward—and the three youngsters swam close together with Bright Eyes in the middle. Aivik stayed as close to Bright Eyes as he could and kept a constant lookout for the slightest sign of approaching danger. The Bully, however, swam along in as carefree a manner as though they were in the safe remoteness of their summer haven inside the polar ice pack at the far northern edge of the Arctic Sea.

They had made the long journey through Bering Strait and were in the vast expanse of the Arctic Sea, enjoying a fine sleep in the sun, when they were suddenly awakened by the crunch and scratch of heavy footsteps moving rapidly over the hard-packed snow on the old iceberg, and the click of claws against the ice. A big old Nanook was rushing down upon them.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Plan for the Future

My friend Betty graduated from high school last June. She is working in one of the Harvest Camps now—rising at five o'clock in the morning and putting in eight hours in the hot sun, every day, picking string beans.

Someone asked Betty why she had planned such a strenuous summer. Her answer came promptly:

"So I can learn to work hard, because I expect to go to a university later and study law."

Betty knows that hard work does not come easily to most people; it is something one has to learn, but it pays big dividends in the long run. When Betty is ready to pursue the special line of study she has chosen, the ability to work hard will be one of her stepping stones to success.

Betty is wise, too, in deciding to continue her studies after high school and to specialize eventually in a particular field.

Service Men Study

Do you ever find yourself thinking that you are "too grown up" for school? If you do, remember the men in the service. They do not think that school is "kid stuff." So many of the service men want to keep on studying, even while they are fighting the war, that the Army has organized a special Institute to provide them with courses. So—make sure that you keep up with the men in the service. Go to school.

Plan to specialize in some particular field eventually. But to do this, you must first have a good liberal education. Many schools now have a vocational guidance counselor. Libraries have books describing the different types of vocations open to men and women who are prepared through education to go on into new fields. A few years ago, our girls could name only four vocations that interested them—school teaching, secretarial work, beauty parlor services and Extension work. Today there are hundreds of types of jobs open to youth—in chemistry, agriculture and other sciences.

Be Prepared

To qualify for any of these interesting jobs, in which you may become an expert, education is the important thing. Do not be fooled by a job with big pay today, if the choice lies between that and finishing your education.

My neighbor Sally will be six years old in November. She is very clear about the advantages of education. "I wish I could go right now," she said earnestly, when I asked her how she would enjoy entering school in the fall.

"Why do you want to go to school?" I inquired.

"So I can learn what I need to learn," answered Sally wisely.

"Wouldn't you rather stay at home and play all the time?" I persisted.

"No, because then I wouldn't grow up right," she answered emphatically. "People who don't go to school don't grow up right. They don't know what to do and what not to do. At school, you can learn to do anything."

Lots of well equipped young men and women will be needed to fill places of leadership, here and abroad, in the new and better world which we hope to have after the war. You might as well be one of them. Be prepared. That is the important thing. Be prepared, and your opportunity will surely come. Keep Sally's advice in mind. "If you go to school, you can learn anything, and you will surely grow up right."

Dorothy Emerson

4-H Club Leader, Maryland

The Book of Summer

I found a book once on a time.
The pages were white as a white swan's wing
Reflected in a quiet pool.
As I turned each page I found a curious thing:
The words were shaped like summer days!
The story told was one I knew before
Of mountain lakes, serene and cool,
Of deep green fields, and the murmuring sound
In every tree where the wind hovered
Like a giant bee!
The book was bound in blue, the color of sky
The color of the bluebird's wing.
And the shadowed lane where the first violets grew.
I read from summer's book through many a magic hour,
Until one day I saw upon the page of white
A bright leaf fallen there still golden with the sun,
And red with autumn's glow . . .
Red as the winter sun across new-fallen snow.
I closed the book . . . for summer's song was done.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Our Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is crowded out today, but we shall publish a full Mail Bag feature Thursday after next, August 31.

Roosevelt: Allies to Occupy German-Japanese Homeland

Continued from Page 1

international dishonesty it was his idea that the Allies should build a figurative, operational fence around Japan after the war and maintain this tight bulwark until years of proof have shown without doubt that Japan is ready and willing to live in a community of peaceful nations.

3. Observers close to the four-power world security conference, which convenes at Dumbarton Oaks next week, found no significant controversy setup by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Albany statement warning against "cynical power politics" and declaring against postwar plans which would put Russia, Britain, America, and China in the position of attempting to "control the world."

They took the view that such plans are not being considered and will not be forthcoming from the discussions of the next few weeks the purpose of which is to draft the preliminary charter of a new league of united nations as already approved by the platforms of both parties.

No Official Reply

4. Apart from the immediate reply to Governor Dewey from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Government officials directed attention to the Secretary's June 1 press conference statement in which the role of the smaller states in the co-operative machinery to preserve the peace was strongly emphasized.

"The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength," Secretary Hull said, "as partners in a future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be construed."

5. Apart from the apparent absence of any direct controversy between Governor Dewey's declaration and the announced position of the Government on postwar security plans, Governor Dewey's vigorous Albany statement further heightens the prospect that foreign policy will become a major issue in the presidential campaign.

Views Outlined

It is already evident that the Governor does not intend to permit the impression that his fourth-term opponent is the only one who can discuss these matters with ease and information and it may be that his statement is more designed to emphasize his own concern with the shape of the peace than to focus attention upon any important disagreement with the emerging plans of the four-power meeting next week.

Mr .Roosevelt, who outlined his views on the necessity of Allied occupation of Germany and Japan both as a means to win the war and secure the peace in a press conference which he held aboard his special train shortly before it reached Washington, also announced that the first items on his future agenda will be coming operations in the Pacific.

He plans an immediate conference with the Cabinet, with congressional leaders, and early meetings with Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The Pacific War Council, which has not met since shortly after Mr. Roosevelt returned from Cairo and Teheran, will be called into session shortly.

The President expressed it as his opinion the recent internal upheaval in Germany and the rapid Allied advances through France did not add up to German collapse, pointing out that on the basis of past performance, he personally did not expect a collapse until Allied armies reached the borders of Germany. And that might come from either direction, he said in reference to the Russian offensive in the East and the British-American-French campaigns in Western and Southern France and Italy.

He went on to express doubt that Germany will make any last-ditch defensive stand around Berlin, or even on the Rhine, for that matter. It is the German character, he said, to throw in the sponge and not be killed fighting—they do not want Germany overrun. The President promised that we won't let them quit until we have taken their entire country.

Same Application

He said the same application of "unconditional surrender" would be used in the case of Japan.

The President said that because of Japan's long record of international dishonesty it was his idea that the Allies should build a figurative, operational fence around Japan after the war and maintain this tight bulwark until "years of proof" have shown without doubt that Japan is ready and willing to live in a community of peaceful nations.

On the domestic front, Mr. Roosevelt planned to turn first attention to postwar unemployment compensation legislation now pending in Congress. He said he planned to study both the Murray-Kilgore and George bills on this subject but did not commit himself on either measure. He said, too, that he had no plans for congressional messages in the near future.

WMC Faces Quiz on Transfer Of Federal Employees to P. A. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Former high-salaried government employees, now working for the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee will figure in the forthcoming investigation of the P. A. C. by a special House Subcommittee. Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, chairman, disclosed today his subcommittee plans to summon a personnel official of the War Manpower Commission to explain why 11 government officials have been released this year to jobs with a "pressure group."

Release of the government workers despite tight WMC controls over job-switching, Mr. Starnes contended, is an example of "the tremendous power of this labor group to get what it wants from our present administration."

Two of the former government employees, Charlotte Carr, New York Director of the P. A. C., and Mrs. Verda Barnes, Director of the P. A. C. Women's Division, were with the WMC itself before their release this year, Mr. Starnes said.

Miss Carr is listed on subcommittee records as former assistant to the Deputy Chairman of WMC, at an annual salary of $6,500, and Mrs. Barnes, as former Senior Information Specialist, at $4,500 annually.

"We want an explanation," Mr. Starnes said, "why these high-salaried government officials and others from important government jobs should be allowed to leave for work with a political group, while ordinary citizens are frozen in essential jobs."

Roosevelt Urges Federal Rule Over U. S. Soft Coal Industry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged Congress yesterday, in a letter to Representative John Flannagan (D) of West Virginia, to enact legislation re-establishing Federal regulation over the bituminous coal industry.

Such legislation, the President declared, "will help stabilize the industry and safeguard the interests of thousands of producers, hundreds of thousands of mine workers and millions of consumers."

Without it, he said, "chaos will again threaten if the industry returns to the old ways of cut-throat competition."

The President's letter expressed his preference for administration of the Coal Act by a single directing head in one of the executive departments rather than by an independent commission.

A spokesman for the United Mine Workers commented promptly that although such a law was recognized as "an economic necessity, we will oppose any law which does not provide for a commission form of administration."

The old Guffey Act originally provided for a commission on which the U. M. W. was represented. That commission went out of existence last year when a bill to continue it failed to get out of a House committee. Later the President by executive orders transferred the authority to a director in the Department of Interior.

The act in effect prohibited the sale of coal at less than the cost of production. Minimum prices were set to end what was termed cut-throat competition.

'Radio Aircraft' to Flash Pages

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Reuter)—John Baird, one of the inventors of television, plans to revolutionize wireless telegraphy transmissinn by flashing complete typewritten pages at the rate of 25 a second to anywhere in the world.

The present rate—used largely for pictures—is one page every 6 to 10 minutes.

[Mr. Baird's method presumes television transmission of sufficient clarity to give reproduction in greater detail than has yet been evidenced in American methods.]

At the moment, Mr. Baird is working on the elimination of what he views as his only serious difficulty. The new system would have to be operated on ultra-short waves and would travel only comparatively short distances before the message or picture faded.

Ultra-short waves, again, travel like light waves and cannot go through or over mountains and high buildings.

These limitations mean that at the moment, Mr. Baird's new telegraphy could be used only over comparatively short distances of land or sea. By having equipment to pick and relay the impulses on every 50 miles of the route, however, messages and pictures could be sent at the new rate of 25 a second from, say, London to Rome; the English Channel would present no difficulties.

At the moment, there is no means of trans-Atlantic transmission. Mr. Baird, however, is convinced that these difficulties will in time be overcome.

Weather Bureau Lists Areas Hit by Dry Spell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—One of the severest summer droughts of record has developed in the Ohio Valley, including principally Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the Weather Bureau said today.

Ohio Youngster Has Made Biggest Splash at Longwood

Little Shirley Fry Ousts Two of Country's Big 10

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

She's little, she's young, and she's practically a newcomer to women's bigtime tennis, but so far Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, has made the biggest noise in the ladies' invitation tournament at Longwood.

In just two days of play she ousted two of the nation's top 10 ranking players, and although today she herself lost to capable Louise Brough, ranked No. 2 nationally, 6—2, 6—1 many nice compliments are still being turned Shirley's way.

In her first match Tuesday Miss Fry eliminated Boston's Katharine Winthrop, No. 10 nationally, by scores of 4-6, 7-5, 8-6. Yesterday she outlasted Dorothy Head of Alameda, Calif., the country's No. 7 player, 11-9, 6-2.

Came From Behind

In both of these matches she had to come from behind. She dropped the first set to Miss Winthrop, but rallied to take the next two, and yesterday she went behind 4-0 in games in the first set before she began nicking the baselines with her usually accurate forehand and her devastating backhand.

It was this competitive spirit which caught the admiration of the gallery in general and of Ralph Chambers, Longwood's veteran professional, in particular. "She has a lot of courage," he declared, "and with her extreme youth now she is bound to travel upwards in tennis circles."

Shirley is only 17, and is practically self-taught. "I've been playing for eight years," she said, "and I guess I've only had five real lessons in all that time." Her self-lessons were so good, though, that last winter she won the national girls' title, and next week she will be seeded No. 1 and heavily favored to win the national girls' junior title in Philadelphia.

Men Took Interest

The Ohio youngster might have been called the little girl who had no one to play with, for there were no girls her own age or even older who could match her ability back home. Fortunately, however, the men took an interest in her and it was by playing a stiff game with several leading men players of the section that she developed her own game.

Shirley's accomplishments overshadowed other Longwood activities this week, but keeping her company into today's competition were such nationally-known stars as Pauline Betz, the national champion, Miss Brough, Dorothy May Bundy, Doris Hart—who shares the national girls' doubles title with Miss Fry—Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, Margaret Osborne, and petite Mary Arnold.

Women's Pairings

Today's matches sent Miss Fry against Miss Brough, Miss Bundy against Miss Hart, Miss Betz against Mrs. Rihbany, and Miss Osborne against Miss Arnold.

Meanwhile the men's veterans' tournament continued, and Mrs. George Wightman was hopeful of getting a ladies' veterans' tournament under way today. In the men's field yesterday William Nassau of Paoli, Pa., defending champion, defeated E. B. Hathaway of Leominster, 6-1, 6-1, while his chief rival, J. Gil Hall of New York drubbed Karl Hodge, also of New York, 6-3, 6-2. Hall, a veteran of both World Wars, has been a familiar tournament figure the past two decades.

No Upsets

The men's tournament saw more than 40 veterans cavorting around in yesterday's terrific heat. No upsets were recorded. Today the men's doubles was scheduled to get under way, with Watson Washburn and Arthur MacPherson, both of New York, defending their championship.

Yesterday's results in the women's invitation tourney were as follows: Mrs. Rihbany defeated Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., 6-2, 9-7; Miss Osborne defeated Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber, New York, 6-1, 10-8; Miss Arnold defeated Mrs. Eleanor P. Cushingham, Pensacola, Fla., 6-1, 6-2; Miss Hart defeated Mrs. John Wynne, Cambridge, 6-3, 6-4; and Miss Brough defeated Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, Berkeley, Calif., 6-1, 6-3.

League May Operate

DALLAS, Texas (AP) — The Texas Baseball League, which has been sitting out the past two seasons, may be back in business next year.

J. Alvin Gardner, league president, said that a meeting had been called for Sept. 16 to determine what must be done to put the league in operation.

Up From Sunny South

By a Staff Photographer

New Yanks' Halfback

After starring as a collegian for Kentucky University back in the mid-thirties, Bob Davis has been recruited for the Boston Yanks of the National Pro Football League. Davis is especially elusive in the open field as his record in intercepting passes and returning punts for touchdowns will attest. He will be a triple-threat star in Herb Kopf's backfield.

Higgins and Cramer Think Tigers Can Catch Browns

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Tigers think they can do it. At least, two of the Tigers think so.

"Certainly there is time to catch the Browns," said Pinky Higgins, who has been around long enough to comment on such things. "And why not? There's half of August and all of September."

"Sure," said Doc Cramer, who also gets around the American League. "Those Browns are plenty scared right now. I think they're due for a crack-up. Everybody in the league is talking about our Trout and Newhouser, and the Browns have to listen to it too. They don't like it a bit. The pressure on them is plenty tough right now."

Two Pitchers

Higgins emphasized the lift two pitchers like Trout and Newhouser can give a ball club.

"It's great having two fellows like that pitching every three or four days," the veteran third baseman said. "No staff in the league can match us. The Browns haven't got two men like them. In fact, they haven't got even one pitcher to match either one of them. And they know it. As Cramer says, I think Luke Sewell is going to find September a long month."

Cramer also points to the big bat of Rudy York as a factor in this still far-from-settled flag race.

"When that big Indian smells World Series money, watch out!" said the center fielder who, like Higgins, once played for the Red Sox. "He's been hot for weeks and he'll stay hot through September. If the rest of us can get on base once in a while, he'll drive us in."

Boston was given a sample of the York bat yesterday.

York's Homer

Rex Cecil, making his first American League start for the Red Sox, was sporting a 2-1 lead in the seventh inning when, with two men on base, York stepped to the plate. The count ran to two-and-two, and then big Rudy clouted one of Cecil's fast balls into the dead center field bleachers for a 4-2 lead. And that's the way it ended.

Therefore, as the two teams continued their series at Fenway Park this afternoon, the second-place Red Sox held a mere half-game advantage over the red-hot Tigers. Too, the Yankees, just one game to the rear in fourth place, loomed as another immediate threat to Joe Cronin. As the Browns lost their series opener at Philadelphia last night, the Tigers were just seven games off the pace. Perhaps, as Higgins and Cramer say they can do it. But the time is running out. They can't lose many games.

* * *

Briefs . . . Stephens on Tuesday and York on Wednesday—those home run balls are not doing the Red Sox any good . . . Cecil has a good curve ball, but yesterday had trouble getting it over . . . He walked nine Bengals . . . Bob Johnson went back to left field and hit a single and double, accounting for both Sox runs . . . Bob belongs right up with the league's most valuable men . . . Newhouser, the young southpaw, will pitch tomorrow . . . Cronin has always liked Newhouser and several times tried to get him from the Tigers when Hal was a wild rookie . . . The Sox think that Tex Hughson may pitch one more game for them if he returns to the Hub a day of two before the 28th, his induction date.

* * *

The Braves dropped their opener at Chicago, 11-3 . . . They are having one of those streaks that sees everything breaking agianst them . . . When Nate Andrews can't win, they are in real trouble . . . Speaking of trouble, the Giants have lost nine straight . . . Woody Rich made his initial appearance for the Braves yesterday, in a relief role, and he probably will remember one of the Cub hits . . . It was a home run by Bill Nicholson with the bases loaded . . . That Nicholson fellow must have been the original one-man gang.

Connie Mack Is Bothering Contenders in American

By the Associated Press

Mr. Baseball from Philadelphia may have the last say in the American League pennant race, although Connie Mack's Athletics today were buried in the bottom half of the standings. The gent with the scorecard, who recently celebrated his 50th anniversary as a manager, watched the A's put a crimp in the Browns last night in the opener of a four-game series.

St. Louis boasted only a 9-7 season edge in games with Philadelphia with six to go. The Mackmen have held Boston even in 14 starts with eight to be played and lead Detroit 10 to 9 with three to go. Among the contenders, only the New York Yankees had a decided bulge on the A's with 11 out of 17.

Warning Signal

Russ Christopher stopped the Brownies last night for the second time in a row and his fifth straight victory at Jack Kramer's expense. The Brownies' 6½-game lead was not affected, but the loss served to flash a yellow warning signal of trouble ahead.

Detroit and New York closed in on second place Boston. The Tigers took the Red Sox into camp, 4-2, on Rudy York's 12th homer with two on in the seventh. The blow spoiled the first big league start of rookie Rex Cecil from San Diego, who stepped out of a California plane to gain a relief decision over St. Louis last Sunday. Rufe Gentry hurled Detroit to its 12th win in its last 15 starts.

New York moved to within a game of second and 7½ of St. Louis on a dramatic ninth-inning homer by Bud Metheny with two on that doomed Cleveland, 11-8. The Yanks came from behind to tie and a thunder shower threatened to end the game when Metheny poled one into the stands with two out to give Jim Turner the relief verdict over Ray Poat. Ed Lopat hurled Chicago to a 7-2 victory over Washington, although Johnny Niggeling fanned 11 in eight innings for the losers. Ralph Hodgin extended his hitting streak to 13 games.

Modern Mark

In the National, St. Louis set a modern record for reaching win No. 80 on the earliest date by shutting out New York, 5-0, behind Fred Schmidt, who usually sees duty only as a relief man. Bill Voiselle was the victim as the Giants lost their ninth straight.

Pittsburgh took sole possession of second place when rain washed out its game after two innings and Cincinnati fell before Brooklyn's Curt Davis, 3-1, snapping the Dodgers' five-game losing streak.

Bill Nicholson became the first National Leaguer and third big leaguer to hit two grand slam homers this season when he walloped No. 2 with the sacks loaded as Chicago thumped Boston, 11-3. Red Lynn took the decision over Nate Andrews, who was belted out in one inning.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Soldier ball players in the Salt Lake City territory can't play under their own names for other than their camp teams, but nobody has objected to their using "flags" in semi-pro games . . . Thus Frank Lamanna (Braves) has become "Werner" on special occasions and Clarence (Hooks) Iott, San Antonio and Browns, has appeared as "Hooks," "Winner" and "Stewart." . . . Before playing its first intercollegiate football game in 1881, the University of Kentucky had to agree not to use players more than 17 years old. Now times haven't changed!

* * *

Don Donaghey, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "Rather than have no football at all, Princeton will compete 'informally' this year. Could that mean that instead of losing their pants each Saturday, the Tigers just won't wear any?"

* * *

San Francisco's Vic Picetti, who played in the All-American boys' baseball game here, has had one bona-fide $10,000 offer from a major league club and talked to so many scouts he can't remember all of them . . . Jimmy Conzelman's commencement address at Dayton U. a few years ago has been included in William P. Sanford's book on public speaking as an example of the perfect speech . . . Sanford apparently overlooked a good thing by not getting Jimmy to explain how he learned to make 'em.

Lieutenant Commander Dick Harlow, ex-Harvard football coach now in charge of the Navy Rest Center at Boyes Springs, Calif., describes Commander Slade Cutter, former Navy football and boxing star as "the only man in history to be awarded the equivalent of three Navy crosses at once. He sank more Jap ships with his sub than you could count." . . . Lieut (j. g.) Willie Turnesa, national amateur golf champ for the duration, recently shot a five-under-par 67 at the Pensacola Naval Air Station course although he fired one shot into a tree and had to count it as a lost ball.

Reds Buy Riddle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 17 (AP)—The sale of Johnny Riddle, Baron catcher and manager for the last three years, to the Cincinnati Reds for immediate delivery has been announced by General Manager Paul Florence.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.330	Cronin	.249
Fox	.318	McBride	.248
Wagner	.316	Metkovich	.242
Johnson	.310	Culberson	.240
Tabor	.282	Newsome	.239
Bucher	.281	Conroy	.176
Finney	.268	Lake	.167
Pariss	.256		

Braves

Holmes	.317	Wietelmann	.215
Macon	.280	Workman	.212
Nieman	.270	Etchison	.198
Masi	.269	Hofferth	.198
Kluttz	.266	Huston	.184
Wright	.261	Drews	.111
Phillips	.232		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	9	4	Judd	1	1
Barrett	6	4	Terry	5	8
Bowman	8	6	Hausmann	4	7
O'Neill	6	5	Woods	2	7
Cecil	1	1	Lake	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	7	6	Javery	5	15
Andrews	11	11	Hutchings	0	1
Tobin	12	14	Cardoni	0	5
Barrett	7	13	Rich	0	0

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	80	28	.741
18	Pittsburgh	61	45	.575
18½	Cincinnati	61	46	.570
29	Chicago	49	55	.471
31½	New York	50	61	.450
36	Philadelphia	42	62	.404
37½	Brooklyn	44	67	.396
37½	Boston	43	66	.394

Results Aug. 16

Chicago 11, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia-Pittsburgh, postponed.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW — FENWAY PARK — LADIES' DAY — 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub. 2100
Fenway Park, Ken. 0331

P. G. A. Pits East vs. West

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 17 (AP)—Championship play in the Professional Golfers' Association national tournament furnished an East vs. West picture today as 16 survivors teed off in 36-hole second-round matches at the Manito course.

Six of the eight links battles pitted an entry from the eastern part of the country against a rival from the West.

Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, one of the big favorites, paired off with Mark Fry, Oakland, in the starting match and while the former U. S. open and P. G. A. title winner was the favorite, Fry found a few supporters who recalled him as the two-time California open champion.

Nelson chalked up a 5-and-4 win over Mike De Massey, San José, Calif., and Fry won from Neil Christian, Spokane, 2 and 1, in the opening 36-hole round. Nelson was three under par yesterday.

What shaped up as one of the tough competitions of the day brought together duration U. S. open champion Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Art Bell, San Francisco. The former eliminated Jimmy D'Angelo, Muskogee, Okla., 5 and 4, yesterday, while Bell took a marathon match from Joe Zarhardt of Norristown, Pa., winning on the 37th hole.

High money winner of the year, Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia, squared off with an eastern opponent, Fred Annon, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and from McSpaden's showing in the first round he figured to romp in today.

In winning from Bruce Coltart, Absecon, N. J., 7 and 5 yesterday, McSpaden posted a 5 under par 67 in the morning round and whizzed through the third nine in 33. Par for the course is 36-36—72. Coltart's game itself was good enough to win in most leagues. He was two under par at the 27th yet was 6 down.

Other second round set-tos today brought together:

Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., vs. Tony Manero, Stamford, Conn.; Sam Byrd, Redford, Mich., vs. Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash.; Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, vs. Jimmy Hines, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., vs. Harry Bassler, Culver City, Calif.; Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, vs. George Schneiter, Salt Lake City.

Smukler Pleases Yanks' Herb Kopf

One great concern has been erased from Coach Herb Kopf's mind and that's the fact that his Boston Yanks are going to have a fullback who will hold his own with any in the league. That player is 225-pound Dave Smukler, well remembered by grid fans for his feats with Temple and the Philadelphia Eagles.

The Yanks' mentor knows that any club without a fullback is at the mercy of every defense, but with power straight ahead as a threat, defenses can't take the liberties which would bottle up open plays and a passing offense. Smukler is the lad who will keep opposing N. L. defenses in line.

He reported at Dean Academy yesterday and looked good in his first workout. In addition to his plunging, his passing and kicking also proved gratifying to Kopf.

Lions Sign Linemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 17 — Elvin "Sonny" Liles, smallest guard in the National Football League, and Harry Bolton, one of the biggest tackles, have signed their contracts for the coming football season with the Detroit Lions, Coach Charles E. (Gus) Dorais has announced.

Ann Curtis Hopes To Lower Record For 1,500-Meters

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 (AP)—Ann Curtis has her heart set on lowering the American 1,500-meter freestyle record tomorrow on the opening day of the women's A. A. U. national swimming championships here.

And if her coach, Charley Sava, knows his star San Francisco pupil's capabilities, officials might as well get the record blank ready.

"Ann can break any mark on the books between 100 yards and a mile if she makes up her mind to it," Sava says, "just as easily as she broke two world's and three American records last month at the Pacific Coast A. A. U. meet."

Miss Curtis hints she has made up her mind.

"I've come awfully close to Nancy Merki's 22:12.2, the American record," said the tall, vivacious blonde. "Perhaps, with fortune, I might even lower Miss Hveger's world mark of 21:45.7. We've been pointing for the attempt, and I'm ready."

Miss Merki set the record in 1941 but since has achieved marked success as a breaststroke and medley swimmer and probably will not enter the crawl races here.

But modest Miss Curtis doesn't rate the record books her only rival in the race.

"Florence Schmitt, of New York, and Mary Ann Waltz, of Indianapolis both are marvelous swimmers," reminded the San Francisco sensation. "I'll have to beat them, too, you know."

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	47	46	.505
6½	Boston	46	52	.536
7	Detroit	59	52	.532
7½	New York	53	52	.527
13½	Chicago	53	59	.473
14	Cleveland	54	61	.470
16	Philadelphia	46	63	.422
19½	Washington	47	65	.420

Results Aug. 16

Detroit 4, Boston 2.
New York 11, Cleveland 8.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 7, Washington 2.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 4-6385. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Thursday, Aug. 24, 2:30 p. m.

HOWLAND'S

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TELEPHONE 5-2424

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

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Wonderful new fashions! For the College Boy and Girl
Come where you'll find the clothes you want.
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CONNECTICUT

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BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

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DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE FLUSHING 3-5555

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue FL. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Leslie's
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS
For Town and Country
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-176 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8018

VIEBROCK'S
Enjoy
Fresh Fruit Ice Cream and Sodas
Our Own
Home Made French Chocolates
Luncheons
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
Can more in '44!
Buy your
Fruit Jars and Canning Supplies now!
PHONE 2228 13 N. MAIN STREET
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

Annual August
FUR EVENT
"Club Plan" Spaced Payments Arranged
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Come for Sunday Dinner!
"The Hidden House"
Open daily except Mondays
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Parties
GOOD HOME COOKING
661 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, Long Island
TELEPHONE 3281

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Women's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS
TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
BUY WAR BONDS
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Florists
BACK THE ATTACK
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Style Begins at
HARRY WOLF
Clothier, Haberdasher, Hatter
11 MAIN STREET
TEL. 141 HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

PERSONAL LOANS for Personal Needs
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
BUY ANOTHER BOND

Headquarters for
Canning Jars
ALL TYPES
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's All Back the Attack!

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
BACK THE ATTACK

ITHACA

Watches
New shipments of watches for men and women—fully guaranteed — await your selection.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

Repair **RADIO** Service
Stromberg-Carlson Sales
GEORGE B. NORRIS
409 W. State St. Dial 9316

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
16TH ANNUAL FUR SAVINGS
37-41 82nd Street Ne. 9-5525

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart-form
FASHION FOUNDATIONS
Barclay Custom Made Bras, Girdles. Corsets, Belts
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7719

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
featuring
Wella Cold Wave
89-14 163RD STREET

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture
Floor Coverings
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
1162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

AICHELMANN'S BAKE SHOP
172-16 Hillside Avenue
Don't Delay! Send your favorite serviceman a package today!
—Our Cookies Travel Anywhere—

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

CLEARANCE SALE
This week Friday and Saturday
All Summer Merchandise
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2904 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2902 Delaware Avenue De. 5694

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Clearance of
SUMMER HANDBAGS!
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
Phone Lyn. 837 64 Atlantic Avenue

SUMMER CLOTHES
for Boys and Girls
CLEARANCE
I. JACOBSON AND SON
21-23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Varnie Shop
8 NOTTINGHAM ROAD
FULL LINE OF SUMMER and SPORT WEAR, at reasonable prices.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Fur
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070. 9225

LITKUS Service

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	B	B	L	E	R
A	▨	E	E	L	▨	A
T	R	E	E	▨	B	L
▨	O	▨	T	R	A	P
E	A	T	▨	I	S	H
F	R	O	N	D	S	▨
T	▨	P	▨	D	▨	T
▨	▨	Y	E	L	L	O	W
Y	A	K	▨	E	G	O
A	R	A	B	▨	L	▨
C	D	▨	O	W	E	N
H	▨	T	O	E	▨	E
T	H	I	M	B	L	E

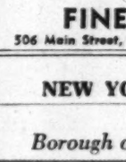
MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893



87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0683. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
490 MAIN STREET

HENRY
HAIRDRESSER
featuring
Individual Permanents, Modern Styling
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-3552
156 North Ave., cor. Clinton Place

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948. NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Blumberg's
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Guaranteed Watch Repairing
Brooklyn's Reliable Jewelers Since 1910
(Directly opposite Christian Science Reading Room)
693 Nostrand Ave. Tel. SLocum 6-8910
WE BUY OLD GOLD

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
3 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

Ideal Corset Shop
Sees You in the Ideal Garment With Its Fitting Ideal for You.
JEAN FOX, FITTER
4507 Fort Hamilton Parkway
Bu. 4-9091 Pr. 3-8549
916 Flatbush Ave. 792 Nostrand Av.
opp. Erasmus High School Cor. St. Johns Pl.

FEINBERG & PRICE
Brooklyn
Fashionable Ladies' Shoes Since 1926

Borough of Manhattan

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0003-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

PELHAM

Max Factor Ogilvie Sisters
COSMETICS
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 FIFTH AVENUE PELHAM 65, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 8-1653

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3230 211 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

QUALITY Meat Market
Phones Pelham 8-2240—8-2241
Branch, 248 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon
101 5th Ave., No. Pelham, N. Y.

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
Finest in Clothing for Boys and Girls for The New School Term

Let Lucy Luckey do your shopping for you

during these hot summer days when you just can't face the prospect of a trip into town. Just call her on the phone (or drop her a line) and she'll shop for you. Call Poughkeepsie 2500.

Luckey, Platt & Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

"The Best Taxi Service in Town"
CENTRAL TAXI
BAGGAGE TRANSFER
PHONE 1323
Cor. New Market and Mill Sts., Poughkeepsie

Tempting Warm Weather Suggestions
Cakes Pies
Cookies Pastries
THERESA BAKE SHOP
722 MAIN STREET PHONE 2303

VAN DYK
H. WITZORK—C. HOAG, Owners
SELF SERVICE
FOOD MARKET
366 MAIN ST. PHONE 3529-W

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

Final Summer Clearance Sale
- *Coats*
- *Suits*
- *Dresses*

BAUER'S 260 Main Street

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
FRESH CUT FLOWERS
Floral Designs Made Up
A. P. BUNCE
Fieldstone 3-2654 248-48 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 1-5153. 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Established 23 Years Virginia 9-5774

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose —Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
108-18 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-9838

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Stone 2863. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
TITUS AVE.—at COOPER
PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AVE.—at CULVER
MONROE AVE.—at ELMWOOD
RIDGE RD. W.—at DEWEY

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

HOME AUTO
—RADIO—
REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
380 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Do you want Personal Service and Sound Insurance Protection? Our Policies Fit Every Pocketbook Ask About Our Plan
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Stone 78
George Dietrich, President
J. E. Hasselwander, Treasurer

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway Glenwood 2009

REPAIRS to All Makes FURNACES
Furnaces for essential replacement
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3308

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

Telephone Rockville Centre 3843—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
FOR FASHIONS

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

THE CARL CO.
for 100% Wool
Fall SUITS

Creamier and Richer . . .
that's AMSTERDAM DAIRY Homogenized Vitamin D Milk. Change to this better milk today. Call Amsterdam Dairy—6-2351.

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$15 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MARY C. BAIRD
The Carl Co.—2nd floor rear
Phone 4-5815

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-10 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 • 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Come to Our Store for
Kem-Tone
Miracle Wall Finish
Sherwin-Williams Co.
STATE TOWER BUILDING

Eahins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES
All Printed Music
Expert Repairing
Clark Music Co.
416 S. SALINA STREET

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Agnes L. Brown, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT CORPORATION
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON

RED & WHITE STORE
917 E. GENESEE STREET
GROCERIES—BAKED GOODS
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
Charles S. Taylor, Owner

TROY

DO NEIGHBORS ENVY YOUR ROOF!
They will if it's from GRIMM'S Stock of modern, bright colors. We can estimate cost of materials only or finished job.
GRIMM — Troy, N. Y.
Modern Building Materials

NEW YORK

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

FIRESTONE STORES
273 Genesee Street
Utica, N. Y.
Complete Home and Auto Supplies
Phones 23138-9 3 Road Cars

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
176 East Post Road
White Plains 8773

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

WESTCHESTER COUNTY DISTRIBUTOR
AUTHORIZED HANKINSON TIRE SERVICE
TIRE SERVICE INC.
The Performance Equals the Promise
45 Orawoupum Street

SPECIAL SALE
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Making room for our new Fall line
ORAM-KIRCHÉ
138 Mamaroneck Ave. Stylista White Plains

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2126 Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with ANY other Laundry—or with ANY of a similar name

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

WHITE PLAINS That Good Health Milk DAIRY
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
2 West Post Rd. Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids. And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

SCHOOL CLOTHES
for Girls and Boys at
STONE'S
199 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Certified Cold Storage for Furs
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

YONKERS

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
THE BEST BY TEST
COAL
FUEL OIL
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Mexican Silhouettes

The Ahuehuete (Ah-way-way-tee) Tree of Mexico

A distinctive Mexican tree is the Ahuehuete, with its graceful, lacy foliage. Nobody knows how old those Ahuehuetes are, though any Mexican will tell you they have been standing for centuries. The giant of them all is the one at Tule in the State of Oaxaca, which is 165 feet high, 160 feet in diameter and one of the spectacular sights on the trip from Oaxaca City to Mitla.

But the visitor to Mexico City doesn't have to travel that far to see any of these veterans of the forest, for in Chapultepec Park there is the Philosopher's Walk, lined on both sides by these giant Ahuehuete trees, a walk, too, where no auto can intrude. Poets, artists and philosophers have sat under those trees in bygone days, from the Aztec poet king, Netzahualsoyotl, to the modern ones. In pleasing phraseology they have described the "strong body and fine, abundant hair" of those Ahuehuetes that stand in dignified aloofness and watch the world go by.

M. F. K.

Tree of Poets and Philosophers

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

The 100th anniversary of the passing of Brother Edmund Ignatius Rice, founder and first Superior General of the Christian Brothers of Ireland, will be commemorated by Ireland with a 2½ pence postage stamp bearing his portrait. The stamp is scheduled for release Aug. 29.

The new commemorative follows by about two months the release of two stamps of the same design honoring another famous Irish educator, Franciscan lay-brother Michael O'Clery. The design pictures Brother Michael in cassock and full skull cap writing at a desk. The Gaelic inscription reads: "For the glory of God and the honor of Ireland."

Sean O'Sullivan, Irish artist, designed the Brother Rice commemorative, which will be on sale until the end of February, 1945.

A second value of Spain's Castile commemorative issue has been noted on covers received in this country. Previously noted was the 40-centimos violet brown value. The new value is a 75-c blue, and it is possible that additional values also exist. The coat of arms appearing on the stamp is that of the former Spanish kingdom which gave present-day Spain its official language among other things.

Just a "Water Boy"

Fort Breckinridge, Ky.

The quick thinking of Pfc. John J. Thudium deserves some type of commendation.

Pfc. Thudium, a member of a retreating force, was caught between lines during local Army maneuvers. He was plodding along carrying an empty lister (water purification) bag when an enemy scout from an advance unit stepped in front of him.

"Well, who are you?" asked the scout.

"I'm the water boy for both sides," replied Thudium, ankling right along.

The enemy scout stepped aside, scratched his head and began thumbing through a copy of the umpires' rules as the "water boy" disappeared over the hill.

Air Pressures

Air pressure eight miles above the earth is but two pounds per square inch, while at sea level it is 14.7 pounds per square inch.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"I wouldn't be working at a lathe if my relatives hadn't sold Manhattan."

In Lighter Vein

Wait a Minute!

A colonel piloting a transport plane was given the all clear signal to land, and as he swooped down gracefully over the runway he looked from his controls with pride: "One of the best landings I ever made," he chortled.

The engineer sergeant standing behind him cleared his throat. "Sir," he said timidly, "you're still fifteen feet off the ground."—A. P. O. Runway.

Of Course

A few years ago, Robert E. Sherwood, director of the OWI overseas branch, attended the rehearsal of one of his plays with a guest from overseas. Turning to Sherwood, the guest asked:

"I noticed the word 'tenterhooks' used frequently during the play. What are they?"

"Tenterhooks," explained Sherwood, "are the upholstery of the anxious seat."

Today's Quotation

What the best and wisest parent wants for his own child, that must the community want for all of its children.—John Dewey

Daily Anecdote

Alter Ego

While Ambassador to France, Benjamin Franklin attended a literary meeting at which all the speeches were delivered in the French language, a tongue with which he was not too familiar. To be on the safe side, he decided to applaud the remarks of the speakers when everyone else did. Soon, however, he found that the people around him were staring at him rather disconcertingly.

The meeting over at last, Franklin approached his good friend Lafayette and asked him whether he had done anything to offend French etiquette.

"Not at all, monsieur," replied the other. "But my countrymen thought it rather strange that you should applaud the loudest when they were praising you."

Mexico's Paricutin

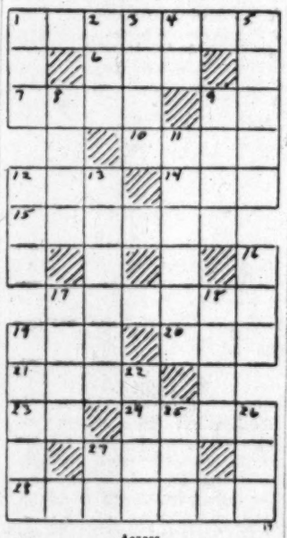
El Paricutin, the volcano that was born in a cornfield in Michoacan province, some 200 miles due west of Mexico City, although already more than 1,500 feet high, is still growing lustily.

A Verse for Today . . .

The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity . . . It is an unruly evil. . . . My brethren, these things ought not so to be.—James 3:6, 8, 10.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What do you call a mender of shoes?
6—Moray is what?
7—Something described as "dendriform" would resemble what?
9—Barrel (abbr.).
10—What is a machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at?
12—Would you eat, row, or don a rollmop?
14—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
15—What are the leaves of a fern called?
17—Spicebush has flowers of what color?
18—What is a large ox of Tibet?
20—Self.
21—What would you call an inhabitant of Jidda?
23—Cash discount (abbr.).
24—What is a man's name and also name of a city of central Wisconsin?
27—Pedal digit.
28—What implement might be used in seeking a Snark?

Down
1—A grimalkin is a fox, hog, or cat—which?
2—What is an angelito?
3—Juice of what vegetable colors borsch?
4—Lines (abbr.).
5—What is Rockstraw's first name in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
8—What sound is made by "king of beasts"?
9—The F clef in music is used for what part?
11—What did Oedipus solve for Sphinx?
12—Newt.
13—What is the capital of Kansas?
16—How many acts are there in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
17—What is a measure of 36 inches?
18—To eye amorously.
19—What is any sailing or power-driven vessel used only for pleasure or sport?
22—What do you call a marked and sustained advance in market price of a commodity?
25—What is woven by a spider?
26—Born.
27—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

NEWS ITEM— THE PORCUPINES OUT-SMART US.

WELL, THE PORCUPINES WRECKED MY BARRIER— IF I WAS A WOMAN I'D CRY - THINK I WILL ANYWAY
I'LL RIG IT UP AGAIN
I'M GOING TO KEEP THEM OUT OF THAT TREE IF I HAVE TO SIT HERE ALL NIGHT
SHHH
ZZZ

The Taffles—*Frolic Would Frolic* By Palmer

DO YOU, HENRY Q. TAFFLE, FEEL THAT YOU PUT IN A WEEK OF GOOD, SOLID WORK, AND THAT YOU'RE NOT LEAVING ANYTHING UNTIL NEXT WEEK WHICH YOU COULD HAVE DONE THIS WEEK?
I DO!
—AND YOU, SQUIGGLES— IS YOUR PAPER ROUTE RUNNING SMOOTHLY, AND HAVE YOU PUT ANYTHING OFF UNTIL NEXT WEEK WHICH YOU COULD HAVE DONE THIS WEEK?
YES MA'AM AND NO MA'AM
FINE— THEN WE'LL ALL GO TO ECHO LAKE TOMORROW FOR A LITTLE FUN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Case for an Expert* By Rodgers

I didn't see the prowler last night but I've a pretty reliable sniffer-
So-this A.M. I tried to follow the prowlers trail-
But shucks- good as it is, my sniffer wasn't quite up to that-
If only ol' Jerry were here!-I thought-
Then I remembered that old hound dog I met at the neighbor's the other day
Oh boy! Maybe he'll help me out!

The Adventures of Waddles—*My Sister, Petunia* By The Hagers

ARE YOU THE YOUNG DRAKE THAT TAKES MUD BATHS?
YES, I'M THE BIRD.
MY NAME'S PEGGY. THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE SEW AND SEW CLUB ARE HAVING A BOX PICNIC. WILL YOU COME?
I'LL COME, PEGGY. HAVE YOU A SISTER?
YES! COME HERE, PETUNIA.
HERE'S YOUR DATE, WADDLES. YOU ALWAYS DID CULTIVATE PETUNIAS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Emphasis on Results

The great question of how soon the Four-Power wartime combination to break the Axis power can be transformed into a world-wide organization to keep the peace is more likely to be settled by military and economic events than by words. But two statements bearing on the problem that have just been made deserve discussion.

President Roosevelt, returning to Washington from his Pacific trip, declares that even acceptance of defeat before their borders are reached will not save Germany and Japan from Allied occupation. While this has been the general assumption, the definite assurance is welcome. For not only is memory vivid on the failure to go beyond the Rhineland in 1918; there is today a deep determination to police the peace. The first step is to defang the present aggressors. The second is to prevent the growth of new fangs.

Mr. Dewey, outlining his party's position on the eve of the Four-Power conference to outline plans for a world peace organization, warns that its constitution should not perpetuate world control in the hands of the United States, Britain, Russia and China. While here, too, the general assumption, based on the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow Declaration, has been that collective security measures would be democratized as rapidly as possible, the assurance that pressures will be maintained to secure that result is welcome.

It should be noted that Mr. Dewey plainly said the conference to plan a peace organization was a "good thing." The implication is that even though only the Big Four are doing the present organizational spade-work, the Republican Party will support the proposals that come out of Dumbarton Oaks unless they fail to provide for effective participation by small nations.

We trust that the Dewey statement will not be twisted by isolationists into an effort to make political capital by casting suspicion on necessary negotiations among the Big Four to finish the war and start the policing of the peace. This newspaper has frequently pointed to the necessity for bringing the small nations more fully into the peace plans. But the great lesson of the last twenty years is that a general desire to keep the peace is not enough; it must be implemented by effective organization and armed with necessary power.

The League of Nations failed partly from lack of popular understanding and support, but also because its Council was not organized to take effective action and did not give the great Powers, who had the military responsibility of enforcement, sufficient voice. Plans to remedy that situation in the new organization deserve support.

Happily, actual experience is likely to shape the new peace organization more than any academic debate. The task of occupying Germany and Japan will largely fall to the Big Four. So, too, will most of the policing of them for a period after the war. But the small nations will have a vital interest in the general peace arrangements—borders, minorities, economic freedom, etc.—and the public can well insist that they be brought into the planning.

This newspaper has urged that a United Nations Council be set up before the end of the war in order to bring the small countries into more active consultation and to get a wider peace organization on a going basis. But we are primarily interested in putting back of the peace the power it lacked despite small-nation participation from 1919 to 1939.

Exploiting "White Fears"

Widely disparate views regarding the proper economic status of the Negro in America's democracy were voiced during Philadelphia's transit tie-up. Receiving the spotlight of attention as it did, the problem of the upgrading of Negroes can now be dealt with as summarily as our democracy's condition of alertness will permit.

The basic "white fear" exploited by strike leaders was that the upgrading of Negroes now means that Negro-filled jobs would ultimately deprive other whites of those desired positions. Such an attitude postulates that the Negro, despite his ability or education, should not be allowed to rise above a certain economic level. This clearly is not the leaven of democracy at work.

Exploiters of this "white fear" go still further and argue that upgraded Negroes are, in effect, taking jobs away from the 10,000,000 men fighting World War Two. Actually, any individual performing an essential job now is helping the soldier overseas to accomplish his task more quickly and effectively.

High Hope in France

The gathering of the sleek yachts of the international set usually reached its peak along the Riviera about this time of year. General Patch's snub-nosed landing craft must appear incongruous as they line those fabled sands.

Although advances inland thus far have apparently been satisfying, we presume that seizure of a deep-water harbor, such as Toulon or Marseille, is on the program, and that some time must yet elapse before the Allied forces build up the backlog of supplies required for the next thrust forward.

Whether this next phase will include a push over the difficult mountain barrier to threaten the rear of the German Gothic Line in Italy remains an interesting speculation. The more obvious next step would be a push north up the valley of the Rhone, through the heart of the Maquis country, to flank the line of the Seine and thus deliver France.

The possibilities here are big, for while it is being accepted that large segments of the German Seventh Army escaped the pocket-trap tailored for them in Normandy, it is extremely doubtful whether cohesive and effective portions of German armor escaped.

It is true that the so-called escape corridor has been kept open to a width of several miles, but the principal hard-surfaced roads were in Allied hands, and the secondary roads, not of the best for armor, were either under continual air strafing, or bogged with rain.

This means that the men, cream of the German Army in the west, now straggling back to the Seine (and in danger of being pocketed again before they can cross) must be re-formed, largely re-equipped and re-armed. This is not, under the best of conditions, the work of a moment and the Germans are decidedly not working under the best of conditions.

Events in France may not yet have reached the point of our brightest hopes, but they certainly match our timetable expectations and justify continued high hope.

Nature Note, Normandy

Weasel is the word for it, but not a weasel word. There's nothing equivocal about four American soldiers and a ton of ammunition, and the new military vehicle called a weasel only makes them more positive still.

The weasel (Mustela noveboracensis, in the dictionary) is kin to the jeep (jeepers-jumpabumpus, *not* in the dictionary). It can go everywhere a jeep can go, and dares to rush in where even fools would hesitate, on snow, sand, swampland or deep mud.

But getting back to our zoölogy: Its natural habitat, as the professors say, is anywhere that Nazis just were. It lives on anything resembling or willing to become an ideological insect. It was first discovered on the beaches of Normandy, and produced, we are sure, an appropriate amount of excitement in Nazi scientific circles, and also in those unscientific circles in which Nazi leaders are now going round and round.

The latest word in warfare may be weasel, but just ask Adolf whether he thinks we mean it or not.

Teaching Boys to Drink?

"I was talking to a soldier the other day," runs a letter from a reader, "and he told me he had never touched intoxicating liquor until he went into the Army."

The reader cited the shipment to British troops in Normandy in the month after the invasion of 3,298,640 bottles or cans of beer and more than 18,000 cases of gin and whiskey, which Americans are said to have shared.

Is it to be wondered at that this correspondent — along with others who have entered similar protests—feels the War Department is practically teaching these boys to use stimulants?

The Christian Science Monitor urged passage of a bill which would have prohibited the sale of liquor in the vicinity of Army camps or Navy bases. It disapproved the sale of beer in post exchanges or canteens, and the toleration of hard liquor in officers' clubs. It has pointed out that valuable cargo space has been used for the shipment of intoxicants overseas—when certain commanders are crying for certain matériel.

What is lacking to bring about reform is public pressure on the War Department. This pressure cannot materialize until the Nation as a whole is educated to the evils of liquor. Organizations devoted to such education deserve support.

Is This What They Meant?

A Pea Festival—for Sister Kate

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

We've never exactly had a family reunion, although they are common in these parts and people have a good time. What we have had is a Pea Festival. Grandfather instituted these, and while they started out as a family gathering, they degenerated into a public outing and the congregation that gathered in our grove frequently included tourists who happened to be going by and got curious. After the old man had his gardens all in, he would sow two or three rows of green peas for the Festival, and allowing about 60 days for maturity he would send out the alarm.

Thus along late in August on an appointed Sunday the clan would gather, each division bringing neighbors and friends and everyone bringing something for everyone to eat. The gastronomic challenge was defi-

nitely insuperable, but we always did our best. The feast was built around a cauldron of green peas cooked over an open fire up under the oaks, and we always figured we had something unique in the way of picnics.

Upon arrival, each person was given a utensil of some sort and the rows of late peas were pointed out. Some had apple crates, some had milk pans, some had sap buckets, but everyone had something to pick in and the instructions were for everyone to pick and shell as many peas as he or she could eat. No two pickers estimated alike, and what usually happened was that every available pan, crock, box, bucket, and basket on the place was filled with peas. Youngsters filled strawberry baskets, oldsters patiently filled bushel measures. And then everyone sat around under the trees and shelled and shelled. Grandfather was the exception. He maintained that everyone had to share with him, and once a year he was going to have a mess of green peas that he neither picked, shelled, nor cooked. One of the old oak trees grew out over a shelving rock, making a most comfortable seat. Grandfather would sit there, leaning against the oak, and make regal remarks about his enviable situation. He called the seat his throne, and there he sat to be waited upon by old and young, a benevolent dictator who could eat his weight in peas.

Folks who came from the coast would bring clams and lobsters, and an uncle who had a store up country always brought yards and yards of thick beefsteak, a crate of oranges, and a pail of mulberry mixture. Every branch of the family brought its quota of pies and cakes. There was a special place between two big rocks for stacking watermelons. All in all, the appetites of the family were provided for, except that the peas always tasted so much better than anyone expected that much of the food went home again. A universal readership may not realize that a good Yankee meal can be made on green peas alone—if there are enough of them and they are well buttered, which there was and they were.

These Pea Festivals went along for a number of years, and some folks would come several hundred miles to them. Then one year we had one under new management, and although the crowd was on hand as usual, the stone throne under the oak wasn't occupied all day and it didn't seem just exactly as before. We try to have a picnic up in the grove every year just the same, and we send out the usual alarm when the peas begin to pod. But lacking the attraction of Grandfather's unifying presence, the gathering is just a gathering, and we haven't called it either a reunion or a Pea Festival.

But we're having a Pea Festival this year, and you never saw such preparations as are going on. Word came that sister Kate, who has gone to war, is due home and her letter issued exact instructions as to how her spirits may be rejuvenated by the proper application of home-cooked provender. It seems that she has discovered a great truth once broadcast by Uncle Ralph, who wrote it in a book. He wrote a book on foreign cookery, and it contained two chapters. The first chapter said there isn't anything outside of New England fit for a Yankee to eat. The second chapter, concluding the treatise, said that if there were, nobody would know how to cook it. Sister Kate has therefore occupied her time away by reflecting greedily on the joys of an old-time Pea Festival, and she has ordered one intact.

To accommodate her furlough, we have peas all shelled and in the freezer. She is going to have a cream pie, corn on the cob, strawberry shortcake (also from the freezer), sugar-cured juniper-smoked fried ham, apple pan dowdy, buttermilk biscuits and honey, sour milk doughnuts, baked beans and brownbread, blueberry pie, Mother's yeast bread, haddock chowder, corned beef and cabbage, applesauce cake with chocolate frosting, and little things like that.

She asked for it; and we're going to make her sit on the throne and eat the whole business.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Surely He Shall Deliver Thee"

The flyers of Group Twelve, now to be dispersed to spread their lore among new airmen, carried away many another memory last week as they said goodbye and went to their new stations. But none was sharper than the great carrier strike on Rabaul on Nov. 5, 1943.

It was their biggest show up to that time. The outfit (said Joe—Commander Joseph Clinton Clifton) was "scared—but not afraid." By Admiral Halsey's order they were to help beat down a Jap task force, keep it from moving south and smashing inferior U. S. naval forces in the Solomons. There could be no failures by Group Twelve.

The helmeted pilots sat in the ready-room and waited. They had been briefed. For once, "Jumping Joe" ran out of conversation. Finally he got out his Testament and began to read aloud the 91st Psalm:

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress . . . Surely He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler. . . . For He shall give His angels charge over thee . . ."

The call came: "Pilots, man your planes!" Group Twelve went out to battle, and won.—*Time.*

Bread or Liquor?

The War Production Board has announced that the distilleries will be permitted to produce 50,000,000 gallons or more of whiskey for beverage purposes during the month of August. That will amount to approximately two gallons for each family in the country. . . .

What a travesty, after urging farmers to raise greater crops than ever and advising everyone to cultivate Victory Gardens in order to insure an adequate food supply, to now permit the distillers to use up thousands of tons of grain for the manufacture of poisonous liquor instead of being made into bread!—*Nanty-Glo (Pa.) Journal.*

Robots: Symbol of German Defeat

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

For a very long time it has been popular to speculate over whether Nazi Germany would make its last stand against the western Allies or against Soviet Russia.

There is no conclusive answer yet, but there are strong indications this week that the question has been as unsettled in the minds of the men in Berlin as in those of the men who have argued it from the outside. For German armies today are crumbling because the guiding hand in Berlin is still trying to do both tasks with a force which is inadequate for both.

To state it differently, there is every sign that the Nazi purpose is still keyed to the fundamental theory that novel weapons, particularly the flying bomb, will in the end pull them out of their otherwise obviously hopeless predicament.

The last three weeks have underlined heavily this fanatic trust in the flying bomb. On both fronts their reactions to the aftermath of invasion have been keyed to the preservation of the launching area from which those bombs are methodically pounding London.

Three weeks ago, the main threat to that area came not from the western armies pushing into Normandy, but from the Russian armies which were storming the river line of central Poland. The launching platforms would be of no use if there was no Germany behind them to produce the bombs. Soviet armies were sweeping triumphantly across Poland straight toward Berlin. But von Kluge was still holding the western Allies in a mounting battle of attrition in Normandy.

Berlin has now disclosed its answer. From the Berlin military commentators we learn that beginning about August 1, every conceivable form of reinforcement was dredged up from the supply lines and from the training centers back in Germany, and the result jammed into the gaps along the Vistula. The effort to re-achieve stability on the eastern front finally resulted this week in pushing the Russian armies several miles away from Warsaw, the first German tactical success in weeks.

That was a commitment of what must be the last German reserves to the Russian front. Yet it by no means proves that the Nazi leaders prefer to have British and American troops win the race to Berlin. Quite the contrary. The one thing it proves is that the Germans resorted to drastic means to avert the most imminent threat to their chance of maintaining pressure on London, which is the last soft spot in the whole Allied armor where German terror can still penetrate and hurt.

They have succeeded in achieving some stability on that Russian front. It has not moved perceptibly since the first of August. They have gained time in which to bring their new 10-ton rocket bomb nearer to production. They have gained it at the price of disintegration of their entire position throughout southwestern France. It is plainly only a matter of time before everything south of the line along the Seine and through Paris to the Swiss frontier is clear of German troops. Yet this is a price which they could best afford to pay within the framework of their scheme. What counts to them is not southern France, but the coast from Calais to the Hook of Holland.

They can be driven back to the Alps in the south and to the Rhine in the center and still retain the chance for which they are fighting. They could not retain it if Russian armies were swarming over the Oder on the main road to Berlin.

Here, undoubtedly, lies both the explanation of what is happening on the battlefields of Europe and the key to the problem of when we can expect Germany to either surrender or simply cease to be a warring power. The loss of all of Italy and most of France won't do it. Nor will the loss of the Baltic states or the Balkans. This war reached its first crisis in a mighty duel between German air power and the City of London. It is approaching its final crisis in another duel between the latest form of German air power and the same City of London.

The best guess is that Germany will surrender or give up or fall apart whenever the course of war on either front eliminates the last chance Hitler has of destroying London. At such a time it will be much too late for any German to worry about who wins the race to Berlin.

Control of Germany: A New Approach

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

(Second of two articles on this subject.)

Yesterday in this column I recalled a meeting with a former Belgian Premier, and his notable observation that we had failed to achieve a proper balance between economic and political measures to check German aggression after World War One. The problem will arise again after this war, and its solution may well depend on our putting greater emphasis on political than on economic methods of controlling aggressive forces.

But what is the difference between political controls and economic controls?

The layman is sometimes confused by this question. The borderline between economics and politics is often shadowy. Political ends are often served through economic means, and vice versa.

Yet there is a way to distinguish between these two approaches to the control of Germany. The political approach is a direct and forthright assertion of our power in behalf of justice. The economic approach is the application of economic pressure to obtain, indirectly the desired political result.

Thus reparations after World War One were based on a desire to keep Germany economically weak, as well as to restore the losses of her victims. We assumed that if Germany were kept economically weak she would remain politically weak.

This did not follow, because politics has many potent elements in it besides the economic element. Spiritual, moral, cultural and physical needs are all involved. If a man is weak with hunger he may seem like poor political material. Yet in that very state he contains elements of a most dynamic sort waiting to be exploited—notably resentment. This is true no matter who is really responsible for the man's hunger—whether it be a foreign coalition, or a gang at home with a program for "guns instead of butter."

The concept of political controls puts the matter in another groove. Political controls can aim to avoid the extremes of poverty which make peoples responsive to demagogues. Instead of trying to keep a country weak politically by denying it economic means of self-support, the political approach would aim at seeing that the economic recovery of the defeated nation was not deformed into aggressive political power.

For example, postwar Germany could hold some markets through the merits of her products, or because of the price at which German producers could offer their goods without politically motivated subsidies from their government. Germans should be permitted to develop these markets. We should all benefit from this development. But suppose Germans sought to hold these markets through threats of political action, through interference in local political affairs. Or suppose they offered in exchange for trade privileges in a certain country their political aid to that country against its neighbors. Then the guardians of the peace should immediately step in and put an end to these machinations, by threat of force if necessary.

By way of another contrast: When Germany adopted foreign exchange restrictions in 1932, international aid to ease the foreign exchange situation in Germany might have retarded the decline into dictatorship.

Quite different, however, was the Third Reich's decision to militarize the Rhineland. That was a political move and should have been met with political sternness. So was the seizure of Austria and the "solution" of the Sudetenland problem. In the war on Poland German political ambition was met on the political plane.

We are today working out a political solution of the German question. The fighting in France and Russia is politics in its present ultimate expression—force, power. War is not economics but politics. In the postwar era we must remain prepared to adopt the most stern political measures against aggression everywhere. If this preparation is adequate, which is to say if it includes sound international political organization as well as national armaments, the economic measures for the control of aggression can be designed humanely and for general prosperity.

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